THE LIBERATOR.

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WM. LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.

VOL. XVII. NO. 37.

REFUGE OF OPPRESSION.

From Ritchie's Washington Union.

THE VALUE OF THE UNION.

Who does not value the Union? Who is wilclaims of either section of the liaion to irreconcilable extremes? Who will not presere it by the same system which erected the spirit of conciliation and compromise? As ckson said, this Union must be preserved. It Jackson said, 'this Union must be preserved.' It gives us pleasure to lay before our readers the following eloquent extract from the 'Cabotville Mirror,' from Chicopee, Massachusetts. Benjamin F. Butler may culmly calculate in his speech the value of the Union. He may dwell, if he please, upon the benefits which its dissolution may confer upon the empire State. Bigot as he is, fanaticism has struck him stone blind. Let is, fanaticism has struck him stone blind. Let the following cutting language expose the folly and infatuation by which he is maddened. How different is the spirit in which Mr. Corwin speaks of the Southern partners in the confederacy of

From the Cabotville Mirror. MADNESS.

We have read of two bitter foes meeting on a plat of ground, heside a deep, precipitious chasm. They engaged hand to hand, steel to steel, in the strife. One of them at length, feeling that his opponent was getting the better of him, grappled opponent was getting the better of thin, graphed in, and strove to bear his antagonist to the ground. They struggled, they wrestled, they bent backds and forwards, and swayed to either side In the fierceness of the strife, they approached the edge of the cliff. Suddenly one of them made a mighty effort, and flinging his whole weight and strength towards the brink, bore his foe onward, and in a deadly embrace they both fell crashing

nd in a deadly embrace they both fell crashing loady, lifeless, down into the abyss below.

After all the blood and treasure, toil and sufsurg—after all the prayers and watchings, faith and hope, in which was laid the glorious Union and hope, in which was laid the glorious Union of these United States—after all the glorious results, and rich fruition of this Union—after all the power, the happiness, the wealth, the prosperity, and the harmony which has fallen into the first of the these. of two generations as the fruit of that blesn one general sovereignty of many sed 'Union,' in one general sovereignty of many independent States—after all the triumphs of war and of peace, which have added glory to glory on the bright escutcheon of the nation—after all the hallowed, and holy, and sublime deeds and events the past, and brighter, greater, holier visions the future—after all the fond hopes and strong the future—after an the folia hopes and strong this of millions of the oppressed and the down-trodden in the Old World, who have gazed and watched our rising brightness as the glad star of promise to the world;—after all this, and after we have attained a position among the nations of the earth such as was never reached since the creacard such as was nover reached since the creation, powerful, peaceful, harmonious at home, honored abroad, happy and free—now, with insane madness, we must stir up the bitter waters of contention between the North and South. of contention between the North and Sodial.
With a suicidal recklessness, we will urge on the crisis. What though we can hear the silken cord of fraternity cracking, and see thread after thread pacting, we will not falter. No! taunt the hot Southron with the black plague-spot, which he countrol with the black plague-spot, which he caught from Northern cupidity; curse him for his misfortune; jeer him for his prejudices; madden him by your power; twit him of his poverty, and then sneeringly dare him to sever the Union. Oh, it is vastly fine, it is transcendently humane and philanthropic, for us to talk and declaim about slavery; to mount the car of liberty, and ride in triumph over one half of these peaceful, happy States. It is high and noble conduct, af-ter a long series of gross attacks and aggressive ter a long series of gross attacks and aggressive movements, which have compelled the South to stand on the defensive, then to hold up our hands horror at the 'depravity of the South,' How lovely, how divine, how becoming in us, after piling insult and indignity upon the slave-holder, and arousing the fiery spirits of the fervidalmost to frenzy, to raise our hands to Heaven, and give thanks that we are not as other en are, even as those slaveholders yonder Oh yes; and then at them again. Apply the scourge, talk of humanity, and laugh at your brother. He is a slaveholder, and you are not is weak, and you are strong—he is a sinner, ad you are a saint. Hedge him in; surround him with a high wall; chain him to a rock; laugh his struggles; boast of your own strength and thes, and then dare him to secede from the

ch seems to be the chosen course of some of our superfine patriots and philanthropists North, if we may judge by the gusto with which many journals fling all manner of taunts and op-probrious epithets at the 'slaveocracy' of the outh. It is not a labor of love, but one of bit-Reason is thrown to the winds; kindness and fraternal feeling have given place to a struggle for supremacy. No sympathy is felt for their misfortune; no allowance is made for their position; no consideration for the infirmities nan nature; but with whip and spur they n upon their Southern brothers. This is all noble, humane, and high-minded now. when they have goaded the South on to the very rink of de peration; when, as the legitimate and inevitable results of their own mad career, ey shall bear crashing around them the tumbling fragments of our own once glorious and magni ficent temple; when our land shall be full of petty powers, rival States, and jealous principalities; when revolutions, insurrections, and internal wars shall lay waste the land; when vexatious dge up the commerce of one State when brother meets brother in vith another; when battle: when our land becomes like other landsthe scene of misrule, strife, and ruin-then, perhaps, these philanthropic, patriotic, humand lovers of their kind may begin to think that there to think that there some reason for the earnest and supplicatory ry, forbear. It is pleasant and delightful now to rail at those who strive for peace—those who will not pluck out an eye for the sake of removing the mote which is in it. You who are se abounding in love to all mankind, that you are illing to plunge your country in all the horrors of a civil and servile war, go on-form your Northern and your Southern parties; threat-en, bully, and taunt each other; call all those who have the courage and the independence to act for the good of the whole, in spite of all outward pressure, 'doughfaces;' yield not a hair's breadth—you'are the silvocates of liberty, opponents of slavery, you alone are rightglorious work; and when, instead of deg slavery, you shall have destroyed freedom if; when you shall have overthrown our pres ent government, which contains a power in itself, if carried out in the spirit of its founders, to cure this evil of slavery; when you find yourself sit-ting, like Marius of old, amid the ruins and deson of your own making; when the mocking shouts of tyrants and the helpless wailings of the oppressed shall ring in your ears, then you may proudly survey the wreck and say—this, all this

e work of my hands. But the South dare not cecede! Men will dare every thing when driven to desperation. When their passions are aroused, they will dare even death itself, if they can involve their enemy in

We are no prophet, and ours is no raver throat or cronk of evil; but if we are to have our sectional perties, and the North is to be arrayed



OUR COUNTRY IS THE WORLD-OUR COUNTRYMEN ARE ALL MANKIND.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1847.

puffed up, guide our actions and dictate our Buren and Cl words towards each member of this great family; President. let the same spirit of kindness and forbearance which actuated the founders of the republic, actuate us; and the Union will still be preserved, and Heaven will still bless us.

THE LIBERATOR.

ANNIVERSARY OF WESTERN A. S. SOCIETY. FREE SOIL POLITICAL PARTY.

SALEM, ORIO, Aug. 18, 1848. To JAMES HAUGHTON, Dublin:

me through the Liberator. Glad was I to hear from you. Not a line have I received from beyond the great waters the past three months. Greatly do I long to hear from friends that are so deservedly dear to me in Europe. I have traversed this State twice its length and breadth; have seen much of the inexhaustible fertility of its soil; its power to produce fred for most of forms. its power to produce food for man; and the intelligence, enterprise, and hospitality and comfort of its two millions of people. Would that I could tell you something that Van Buren is an abolitionist. He still asserts his about these; but the exciting scenes now transpiring bostility to the abolition of slavery in the District of Cois here going on.

town of Salem in Ohio. Before me are assembled more than three thousand men and women, from different and distant parts of this gigantic State, to celebrate the anand thoughts over the slaves of this republic, and to devise ways and means to rescue them from their imbruted condition. We are met under the blue vault of heaven, the nation—the Union—the Government. That these trees waving over our heads, to shield them from the rays of the burning sun; and the green earth for our or and carpet. The multitude of men, women and people of the non-slave States formed this on roots, and on the ground, and in the hundreds of wagons that are gathered closely around the assembly. Further off are hundreds of horses, tied to bushes and trees, eating hay and oats, and bushing away flies and off, are some book stalls and provision tables put up and non-slave States. sustrined by those who always take advantage of such Then, again, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Louisi great gatherings to peddle off their wares to make money, ana, Mississippi, Missouri, Arkansas, Florida, and Texof Ohio, who are working for the redemption of the ment. Thus the people of the North voluntarily formed slave, have established this provision table, and the table a confederacy with slave-breeders, slave-traders, and of fancy and valuable articles, to merease the funds of slaveholders; conferred upon them political power in

two tables.

burgh—spent a short time there,—having the young slave of his sister with them, then a child ten or twelve years old. The Abolitionists of Pittsburgh-BENJAMIN Then, again, there is a falsehood in the name of this BOWN being among the foremost, found out that the party. It is called the 'FREE SOIL PARTY.' Free Reverend priest had a slave with him, and was taking Soil party, indeed! Do they go for free soil in Virginia? her to Missouri to train her for the market. They took -in any existing slave States now covering one million advantage of the law of Pennsylvania, which decrees of square miles? No! They are pledged to sustain and that slaves are free if brought into the State by their perpetuate it there; they only go for free soil in the newpronounces the man a kidnapper who takes the slave out territory hereafter to be plundered from other nations.of this law took the child from the clutches of the mon- Men!' It is false; for in their very platform they dester, brought her before a court and had her legally and clare that they have nothing to do to abolish slavery openly declared free. The Reverend Presbyterian and where it now exists, and to give to the world 'Free Soil, ing that they could get any price for her when her per- State. sonal banuties should be perfectly developed. But she The truth is, as regards slavery in the States where it and the horrid doom to which he would have consigned compromises of the Constitution; and as regards the her. It is horrible to think of American Slavery reasing great question at issue,—the annihilation of slavery in young females with a sole view to consign them to every part of the territory over which this government brothels kept by Zachary Taylor, Henry Clay, James K. holds jurisdiction, and the establishment of 'free soil, Polk, John C. Calhoun, and other slaveholders. There free speech, free labor and free men, 'every where, —this stood the daughter of an American slave, and the daughter of an American slave sl ter of an American Congressman, side by side on the Democratic parties stood; i. e. pledged to execute a proplatform, in the presence of some 4000 men and we- avery Constitution, and to sustain and perpetuate slavmen-fathers and mothers-sons and daughters, and the very in all the States where it now exists. The Free appeel was irresistible. Scarce a dry eye was in the Soil party are part and parcel of a confederacy of meeting. All asked-'Are such the victims of Ameri- slave breeders and slave-traders-and they have confed

who, till recently, has been a slave. She was the palpably exhibited? Yet they are straining every nerve, as property of her half sister. One man was the father of their talented advocate has just done in this both; and he gave one of his daughters to the other, to to persuade abolitionists to enter this party and vote for he held as a chattel, a beast, a slave; and by that sister Van Buren! Yet, I am rejoiced to say, not a half a she was sold to a New Orleans trader, to be consigned dozen in this great assembly have voted for the Free Soil to a Southern brothel, where men and women are herd- party. And there are but two or three who voted against

numerable and inexpressible. You have no idea of the for a pro-slavery Constitution, enter into alliance with engorness with which such young girls are hid for in the slave-breeders 'to establish justice and secure the blesslave market at Washington. They command any price, and our slaveholding priests and politicians rush to the anction when such young females are offered for sale by their fathers, brothers and sisters, and enter into tension of slavery over all Mexico." My answer is, "1

against the South, and men are to plunge headlong into the strife, this Union will as surely and speedily be torn assunder, as that night follows the day. Let it come, you say! the South will suffer more than ourselves. Yes, it will be rich consolation, while the North is bleeding at every pore, to know that the South is dead.

Such may be the humanity and philosophy of others; but, for ourself, we are frank to say, that we can hope for no political salvation for the slave black or white, in the Old World or in the New; no golden hope of progress in constitutional free

Such may be the humanity and philosophy of others; but, for ourself, we are frank to say, that we can hope for no political salvation for the slave black or white, in the Old World or in the New no golden hope of progress in constitutional freedom and individual rights, except in the preservation of the Union, and all is preserved; freedom of itself and obbery, and all the crimes and pollutions that are essential to the existence of slavery.' Soon as I offered and all will be destroyed—slavery will be perpetual. this resolution, a man rose and offered a resolution urg-Let charity, which thinketh no evil, and is not uffed up, guide our actions and dictate our Buren and Charles P. Adams for President and Vice

Dear James,-I have seen your interesting letter to Cass has sealed the doom of the Whig and Democratic it in the States where it now exists.

I am on a platform constructed of rude boards, on Accordingly, one fundamental principle of the new which are sitting and standing some 25 men and women, party is, as defined in their platform, that the Federal in a forest of mighty oaks and beeches, just outside the

niversary of the Western A. S. Society, to mingle hearts it. At the adoption of the Constitution, in 1787, there children are seated on rude boards laid across logs, and with man-stealers, voluntarily, and with their eyes wide nusquitoes. On one side of the assembly, a few rods slave-breeders and slave-traders? The people of the

On the other side of the assembly is a provision table as, all slave States, have all been admitted since the Fedand a stall to sell things for the Anti-Slavery Bazzar eral Government was organized. How? By votes of now going on in Liberty Hall in the town. The ladies Congress-by votes and consent of the General Governe proportion to the number of their slaves selves to slave-breeders, to restore their runaway slaves, A scene of thrilling interest has just occurred in our and to help them suppress service insurrections; pledged neeting. There is a young lady present whose personal themselves to suppress every effort of the slaves to get beauty and accomplishments would adorn any society in their freedom, and to hold them in chains so long as the world, and whose qualities of mind and heart, and their slaveholding allies wished; and then voted to admit whose modesty of behaviour endear her to all who eight more slave States, and to extend slavery over an know her. It had become known to many that she was area of eight hundred thousand square miles of territory; once a slave, and a wish was expressed that she should sit upon the platform that all might see her. She consented to come upon it, and is now hear near by me in millions to conquer Mexico; and all solely to perpetuate company with Maria Giddings, daughter of Joshua R. Giddings. The daughter of the slave is as white and declares that the Federal Government—the non-slave fair as the daughter of the Congressman. I was request. States, are not responsible for the existence of slavery, ed to state the facts relating to the young woman's case. In the existing slave States. Stick a pin in this bare-I stated that she was born of a slave mother in Virginia; faced falsehood of the Buffalo platform. And the sole she was held as the property of a sister of a Presbyterian minister. This Presbyterian priest and his relatives the ground of entire non-interference with slavery in the were moving to Missouri. They passed through Pitts. States where it now exists-except by pledging themsel-

masters, or by those who have charge of them, and that ly acquired-PLUNDERED-Mexican territory, and in of a free State without the slave's consent, and by virtue Their boasted motto is, ' Free Soil! Free Labor! Free his friends fought hard to keep the beautiful child, know- Free Labor, Free Men,' in the Carolinas or any other

was saved from the Reverend man-stealer's clutches, now exists; as regards the support of the slaveholding an Slavery?'

Another young woman has been upon our platform, the extension of slavery. Was over inconsistency more ed together in a state of concubinage. But she escaped from their clutches, and is now beyond their reach.

Dear James, the horrors of American slavery are infor Van Buren; they will bend to the torrent, vote again competition in bidding. Our Congression from the cannot vote to sustain slavery where it now exists, to South, while assembled in Washington to make laws for prevent its extension over Mexico.'

Dear James, it would do your heart good to sit by my

side on this platform, under these magnificent ferest trees, the growth of centuries, and look off upon this assembly. You would scarce credit the assertion when told that these people, are almost without exception, la-borers on the land. The men familiar with the axe, the TO MY OLD MASTER. THOMAS AULD: plough, the hoe, the spade, the sickle and the scythe;

so happy, and determined and earnest to accomplish the

extinction of slavery and the freedom of man.

We have just had an intermission, to take our dinner Hundreds of wagons are here from several miles distant, Ere you see this you will be made aware that an with whole families. These brought food for man and of censure;

P. S. I forgot to mention a scene, or kind of interlude, that occared while that young lady, the adopted daughter of Benj-min Bown, was on the platform. A Committee had been appointed to go round among the audience to collect funds for the Society and to get subscribers to Anti-Slavery papers. As I was relating the fact respecting the young woman, one of the Committee informed me that he had just applied to a man who refused to give anything, and said—'I think it is right to bay niggers, and I mean to buy four or five slaves as scon as I can get the means.' I called out the man to thow his face that the people might look upon him—to come upon the platform and stand beside the daughter of an American slave—that she and all might look upon the monster who was rendy to traffic in the hody and souls of such as the young woman then before them. There was a terribe excitement in the audience. The man was pointed out. Hundreds rushed towards him to look at him. One noble, powerful black man, a fagitive slave stepped up close to hun—measured the fellow, with scorn, from head to foct; and ordered him to take his hat off, that he might look upon the face of one who would bu y himself, his parents, brothers and sisters if he had an opportunity. Finally the man, at the argent intreaties of one or two friends, came upon the platform and apologised for his wicked remarks, and declared that he made them in jest to create a laught among some pro-slavery cousins near him, and that he was as ready as any one to do all near him, and that he was as ready as any one to do all can never know my feelings. As I look back to in his power to aboiish slavery and all religions and government. I can scarcely realize that I have passed ernments that sustained it. It came ont that the man emments that sustained it. It came out that the man they were, and gloomy as was the prospect, had been a Campbelite preacher, and is now a Dentist thanks be to the Most High, who is ever the God in Salem. He was admonished never, even in jest, to of the oppressed, at the moment which was to say be would buy slaves—never to jest on a subject like determine my whole earthly career. His grace

Thus you see the spirit that pervades the Abbolitionists of Ohio, and the people of this vicinity. Not even and strong, is the result.

I have often thought I should like to explain to you the grounds upon which I have justified my-Soon as the man made an apology, and gave assurance that he would not thus err again, the assembly calmed down and let him off without further annoyance. How changed ! It is wonderful ! A f.w years ago, these people would scarce tolerate a word against Slavery. Now they will not tolerate even a jest in its favor! Great and marvelous is the work of Anti-Slavery. H. C. WRIGHT

The Sterra Madre Expedition .- The Union published a semi-official disavowal on the part of the government, of all participation in the scheme to create a new empire from the north of Mexico. We give place to the denial, that it may confirm or be placed in contrast with the future movements of the Executive :-

SELECTIONS.

From the North Star,

tisement, accurately describing my person, and offering a large sum for my arrest. In thus dragging you again before the public, I am aware that I shall subject myself to no inconsiderable amount of censure: I shall probably be charged with an Hendreds of wagous are here from several miles distant, with whole families. These brought food for man and immense convention, the largest and most important political convention, was held on the 9th and 10th of this month, at Buffalo; where a new political party was formed, not as the Liberty party was, to crush the American A. S. Society, to cut off Wm. Lloyd Garrison and other non-resistants from all connexion with anti-slavery, and to foster the hatred of sectian in priests to anti-slavery, but to break up the two great political parties, that have so long worshipped at the shrine of slavery, and thrown the government into the hands of slaveholders. The nomination of Taylor and Cass has sealed the doom of the Whig and Democratic parties. All over the Northern States there has been a general bollting from those two parties. The bollters, as general bollting from those two parties. The bollters, which has swallowed up the old Liberty party, was of the semination of the party, which has swallowed up the old Liberty party, was of the semination of the parties, that have so no provided them be an agencial bollting from those two parties. The bollters, as the case members have wheeled into the ranks of this new former professions and declarations, that they would never the Northern States there has been a general bollting from those two parties. The bollters, as the first of the first of the community have a right to subject model and the children about the parties, taking my dinner here in the grove in some large transports. The bollters, as the first of the first of the community have a right to subject much and the community have a right to subject means and declarations, that they would never the Northern States there has been a general bollting from those two parties. The bollters, as the first of the f I have attended many Anti-Slavery Conventions the past fifteen years. I never attended one in which there was more of a spirit of devotion to Humanity, than this. We have all received the beptism here—even the baptism of theHoly One. We have worshipped God three days in divining ways and means to break the rod of the oppressor. God bless the noble hearts of the men, women and children of Ozio; and if you were by my side, you would reapond to a hearty AMEN.

H. C. WRIGHT.

P. S. I forgot to mention a scene, or kind of interlude, that occarred while that young lady, the adopted daughter

> through a scene so trying. Trying however as was sufficient, my mind was made up. I em-braced the golden opportunity, took the morning tide at the flood, and a free man, young, active

self in running away from you. I am almost ashamed to do so now, for by this time you may have discovered them yourself. I will, however, glance at them. When yet but a child about six years old, I imbibed the determination to run years old, I imbibed the determination to run away. The very first mental effort that I now the mystery, Why am I a slave? and with this question my youthful mind was troubled for many days, pressing upon me more heavily at times than others. When I saw the slave-driver whip a slave woman, cut the blood out of her neck, and heard her piteous cries, I went away into the corner of the fence, wept and pondered over the mystery. I had, through some medium, I know not what, got some idea of God, the Creator of all mankind, the black and the white, and that he had made the blacks to serve the the desire or be placed in others with the future movements of the Executive :—

We deem it proper to reiented our former statements, that the government is fully readwel to exert its legal authority, to execute its good, that the treaty with Mexico, to preserve the peace between the two countries, or a preserve the peace between the two countries, or an illeged character, tending to distance and the desired as with Mexico, or to violate our position of strict neutrality and non-interference between the Mexico and the strict of the strict and that he had made the blacks to serve the whites as slaves. How he could do this and be good. I could not tell. I was not satisfied with this theory, which made God responsible for slavery, for it pained me greatly, and I have wept over it long and often. At one time, your first wife, Mrs. Lucretin, heard me singing and

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS

THE U. S. CONSTITUTION, 'A COVENANT WITH DEATH AND AN AGREMENT WITH HELL."

The Yes! it cannot be denied—the slaveholding lords of the South prescribed, as a condition of their assent to the Constitution, three special pr visions to secure the perpetuity of their dominion over their slaves. The first was the immunity, for twenty years, of preserving the African slave trade; the second was the stipulation to surrender fugitive slaves—an engagement positively prohibited by the isws of God, delivered from Sana; and thirdly, the exaction fatal to the principles of popular representation, of a representation for slaves—for articles of merchandize, under the name of persons. Its reciprocal operation upon the government of the nation is, to establish an artificial majority in the slave representation over that of the free people, in the American Congress, and thereby to make the PRESERVATION, PROPAGATION AND PERPETUATION OF SLAVERY THE VITAL AND PETUATION OF SLAVERY THE VITAL AND ANIMATING SPIRIT OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT. JOHN QUIKCY ADAMS.

J. BROWN YERRINTON, PRINTER.

WHOLE NO. 924.

and products, are such as to make it a very desirable abode for any man; and but for the existence of slavery there, it is not impossible that I might again take up my abode in that State. It is not that I love Maryland less, but freedom more. You will be surprised to learn that people at the North labor under the strange delusion that if the slaves were emancipated at the South, they would flock to the North. So far from this being the case, in that event, you would see many old and familiar faces back again to the South. The fact is, there are few here who would not return to the South in the event of emancipation. We want to live in the land of our birth, and to lay our hones by the side of our fathers'; and nothing want to live in the land of our birth, and to lay our hones by the side of our fathers'; and nothing shert of an intense love of personal freedom keeps us from the South. For the sake of this, most of us would live on a crust of bread and a cup of cold water.

Since I left you, I have had a rich experience. I have occupied stations which I never dreamed of when a slave. Three out of the ten years since I left you, I spent as a common laborer on the

I left you, I spent as a common laborer on the wharves of New Bedford, Massachusetts. It wharves of New Bedford, Massachusetts. It was there I earned my first free dollar. It was mine. I could spend it as I pleased. I could bny hams or herring with it, without asking any odds of any body. That was a precious dollar to me. You remember when I used to make seven or eight, or even nine dollars a week in Baltimore, you would take every cent of it from me every Saturday night, saying that I belonged to you, and my earnings also. I never liked this conduct on your part—to say the best, I thought it a little mean. I would not have served you so. But let that pass. I was a little awkward about counting money in New England fashion when I first landed in New Bedford. I like to have betrayed myself several times. I caught myself saying phip, for fourpence; and at one time a man actually charged me with being a runaway, whereupon I was silly enough to become one by running away from him, for I was greatly afraid he might adopt measures to get me again into slavery, a condition I then dreaded more than death.

I soon, however, leaned to count money, as

I then dreaded more than death.

I soon, however, learned to count money, as well as to make it, and got on swimmingly. I married soon after leaving you: in fact, I was engaged to be married before I left you; and instead of finding my companion a burden, she was truly a helpmeet. She went to live at service, and I to work on the wharf, and though we toiled hard the first winter, we never lived more happily. After remaining in New Bedford for three years, I met with Wm. Lloyd Garrison, a person of whom you have possibly heard, as he is pretty generally known among slaveholders. He put it into my head that I might make myself serviceable to the cause of the slave by devoting a portion of my time to telling my own sorrows, and those of other slaves which had come under my observation. This was the commencement of a observation. This was the commencement of a higher state of existence than any to which I had ever aspired. I was thrown into society the most pure, enlightened and benevolent that the country affords. Among these I have never forgotten you, but have invariably made you the topic of conversation—thus giving you all the notoriety I could do. I need not tell you that the opinion formed of you in these circles in factors.

could do. I need not tell you that the opinion formed of you in these circles, is far from being favorable. They have little respect for your honesty, and less for your religion.

But I was going on to relate to you something of my interesting experience. I had not long enjoyed the excellent society to which I have referred, before the light of its excellence exerted a beneficial influence on my mind and heart. Much of my early dislike of white persons was removed, and their manners, habits and customs, so entirely unlike what I had been used to in the Kitchen-quarters on the plantations of the South kitchen-quarters on the plantations of the South, fairly charmed me, and gave me a strong disrelish for the coarse and degrading customs of my former condition. I therefore made an effort so to most providentially called. The transition from degration to respectability was indeed great, and to get from one to the other without carrying some marks of one's former condition, is truly a difficult matter. I would not have you think that I am now entirely clear of all plantation peculiarities, but my friends here, while they entertain the strongest dislike to them, regard me with that charity to which my past life somewhat entitles me, so that my condition in this respect is exceedingly pleasant. So far as my domestic affairs are concerned, I can boast of as comfortable a are concerned, I can boast of as comfortable a dwelling as your own. I have an industrious and neat companion, and four dear children—the oldest a girl of nine years, and three fine boys, the oldest eight, the next six, and the youngest four years old. The three oldest are now going regularly to school—two can read and write, and the other can spell with tolerable correctness words of two syllables: Dear fellows! they are all in comfortable beds, and are sound asleep, perfectly secure under my own roof. There are no slave-holders here to rend my heart by snatching them from my arms, or blast a mother's dearest hopes by tearing them from her bosom. These dear children are ours—not to work up into rice, sugar and tobacco, but to watch over, regard, and protect, and to rear them up in the nurture and admonition of the gospel—to train them up in the paths of wisdom and virtue, and, as far as we can to make them useful to the world and to themselves. Oh! sir, a slaveholder never appears to me so completely an agent of hell, as when I think of and look upon my dear children. It is then that my feelings rise above my control. I meant to have said more with resyect to my own proscomfortable beds, and are sound asleep, perfectly

old age. Oh! she was to me a mother, and a father, so far as hard toil for my comfort could make her such. Send me my grandmother! that I may watch over and take care of her in her old age. And my sisters, let me know all about them. I would write to them, and learn all I want to know of them, without disturbing you in any way, but that, through your unrighteous conduct, they have been entirely deprived of the power to read and write. You have kept them in utter ignorance, and have therefore robbed them of the sweet enjoyments of writing or receiving letters from absent friends and relatives. Your wickedness and cruelty committed in this respect wickedness and cruelty committed in this respect on your fellow-creatures, are greater than all the on your fellow-read upon my back, or theirs. It is an outrage upon the soul—a war upon the immortal spirit, and one for which you must give acback, or theirs. It count at the bar of our common Father and Creator.

The responsibility which you have assumed in its regard is truly awful—and how you could Your mind must have become darkened, your field, or you would have long since thrown off the accursed lond and sought relief at the hands of a accurred food and sought rener at the mains of a sin-forgiving God. How, let me ask, would you look upon me, were I some dark night in company with a band of hardened villains, to enter the pre-cinets of your elegant dwelling and seize the person of your own lovely daughter Amanda, and off from your family, friends and all the loved ones of her youth—make her my slave— compel her to work, and I take her wages—place her name on my leger as property—distegard her personal rights—fetter the powers of her immortal woul by denying the right read with personal rights—fatter the powers of her immortal out by denying her the right and privilege of learning to rend and write—feed her coarsely—clothe her scantily, and whip her on the naked back occasionally; more and still more horrible, leave her unprotected—a degraded victim to the brutal last of fiendish overseers, who would pollute, blight, and blast her fair soul—rob her of all dignity—destroy her virtue, and annihilate all in her person the graces that adorn the character of virtuous womanhood? I ask how would you regard me, if such were my conduct? Oh! the vocabulary of the damned would not afford a word sufficiently infernal, to express your idea of my God-provoking wickedness. 'Yet sir, your treatment of my belov-ed sisters is in all essential points, precisely like the case I have now supposed. Damning as would be such a deed on my part, it would be no more so than that which you have committed against me and my sisters.

I will now bring this letter to a close, you shall hear from me again unless you let me hear from you. I intend to make use of you as a weapon with which to assail the system of slavery—as a means of concentrating public attention on the system, and deepening their horror of trafficking in the souls and bodies of men. I shall make use of you as a means of exposing the character of the American church and elergy—and as a means of bringing this guilty nation with yourself to repent-ance. In doing this I entertain no malice towards ald be more safe than mine, and there is nothing in my house which you might need for your coufort, which I would not readily grant. Indeed, should esteem it a privilege, to set you an example as to how mankind ought to treat each other. I am your fellow man, but not your slave,

FREDERICK DOUGLASS. P. S.—I send a copy of the paper containing this letter, to save postage.—F. D.

From the Practical Christian.

WHEREIN IS THE UNITED STATES CON-STITUTION ANTI-CHRISTIAN?

Not per se as a compact of civil society for the people of this nation, voluntarily associated. Not in its general ends, or its declared fundamental principles. Not in the majority of its prescriptive sections or clauses. Not in its primary comost important uses. But in several of its practice. tically influential assumptions, prescriptions and requirements; which, in spite of its declared objects, principles and uses, stamp it as unequive ally anti-Christian.

It assumes the necessity, justice and expediency of war, and military destructiveness as its dernier resort for self-preservation, defence and respect. It expresses no desire, gives no hint, and of course, makes no provision for superseding war with peace, or military force with Christian preventives. It clothes Congress with almost unlimited power to declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, support an army and navy, frame a martial code train the militia, and do all things necessary to the maintenance of a complete war system. Hence eighty per cent of the public revenue ordinarily this abhorrent purpose. It makes the gistrate generalissimo by land and sea, chief magistrate generalissimo by land and sea, and pledges him to exercise his military functions on all occasions of foreign invasion or domestic insurrection. In all these respects it is unequivocally anti-Christian. intivoly oblines all its officers and cit

zens, either explicitly or implicitly, to promise it their allegiance and support, without the least reson in favor of conscientions scruples on any point. In this it is anti-Christian.

It is a pro-slavery compact. Slaveholders as

polders met together, both in framing and ratifying it, with a mutual recognition of and nolitical fitness to be citizens and rulers in a professedly republican government; which of itself was a practical denial of republ liberty. No man is morally fit to be trusted with the liberties of the people, who robs his fellow-men of all their self-evident rights.

Its framers and ratifiers held, among them, ndred thousand slaves. Yet this Constitution neither abolished slavery, nor provided for its future abolition, nor condenined it as a sin against God, man or liberty, nor lamented it as un evil, nor expressed a desire for its cessation, no ch as mentioned it by name. It designedly avoids the honest use of the slavery and slaveholding have been popularly de-Neither did it abolish the abominable foreign

slave trade, which was then in full career; but actually prohibited the abolition thereof, even by amendment, for twenty years; without giving the slightest pledge that after the year 1808 the traffic should be suppressed. "Thus it sanctioned and pledged national protection to unmitigated piracy against It did all this without on pression of shame, sorrow or compunction.

It gave slaveholders a preponderating politica eight in the election of President and Vice President, and in the lower branch of the National Legislature, to the extent of three-fifths of all their slaves; whence has resulted a slaveholding oli-garchy in the government, and innumerable evils to

It pledged all the citizens of the United States to deliver up fugitive slaves on demand of persons claiming them under the laws of a slaveholding State, just as if they were actual felons, wherely thousands of unfortunate people have been subof unfortunate people have jected, not only to recapture, but to all manner of peaceful flight their natural and inalienable rights

It pledged the whole national force of purse and to protect slaveholders against do lence, though naturally and wantonly provoked by outrage and inhumanity under the system of slavery. In this way the U. S. Constitution clandestinely but effectually endorsed the moral and recan character of slaveholders, held out a houn ty of extra political power to the perpetrators new and aggravated outrages on the rights of installed the slave-trade as a legitimat branch of national commerce for twenty years, cut off the slaves from all hope of deliverance, either by flight or resistance, made the Federal government Jailer to the slave-states, opened the door to a long series of slaveocratic usurpations, and completely implicated the whole Nation in the guilt of an institution which aggregates and involves all the wickedness that hu heings car commit against one another or their Creator. clearly demonstrable as that two and

two make four. Yet this Constitution was framed and adopted by a people professing nubounded reverence to republican liberty and the natural rights of man And it continues to be supported on oath firmation by such a people, thus far to the tri

ant march, extension and consolidation of slavery.

That it may be seen how jealensly this Constitu-tion guards the liberty of Republicanism against he tyranny of Monarchy and the insidious en-croachments of foreign influence, read the following article:

From the Utica Press. ZACHARY TAYLOR.

We do not deny that Gen. Taylor may be naturally a man of gauerous impulses and humane feelings, but that he is now the model for President of this 'Model Republic,' either for his moral or political qualitier, we have seen no evidences whatever, except that he has been the most successful butcher in the late disgraceful war. All we have been able te learn of his daily labits, shows, most conclusively, that he has experienced all the evil effects of a slaveholding cilication; that he is rough in manners, very profane in language, overhearing and cruel in his treatment to domestics and dependents. The following may serve as a common specimen. Our informant was a trader in Mexico, and an eye-witness of the incident which he relates. When the General's tent was mistered to the facts of the case, and I wish to make the correction. ings, but that he is now the model for President of this 'Model Republic,' either for his moral or political qualities, we have seen no evidences whatever, except that he has been the most successful batcher in the late disgraceful war. All we have been able te learn of his daily labits, shows, most conclusively, that he has experienced all the evil effects of a slaveholding education; that he is rough in manners, very profane in language, overbearing and cruel in his treatment to domestics and dependents. The following may serve as a comdependents. The following may serve as a com-mon specimen. Our informant was a trader in Mexico, and an eye-witness of the incident which he relates. When the General's tent was pitched near Brazes Santingo, our informant had occasion to hire goods brought on by mules. One morning, one of the mules which he had hired for that pu pose, got leose and began to run round the General's tent, which was near by. The wagoner ran after the mule, for the purpose of catching him; the general saw him chasing the mule, and not knowing why be was pursaing tim, cried to him vociferously many times to stop chasing the mule, under the mule, and not six hundred dollars (\$600) in cash and pledges, and in making the report, I stated that it fell short of paying the debts of the Society, about two hundred dollars, and giving that as a reason why was so much engaged in attempting to catch the was so much engaged in attempting to catch the mule that he did not hear the General's call until the mule came up in front of the General's tent, hear a small fire. The General in great wrath went to the fire, picked up a brand with some fire on one end, approached the wagoner, asking him in tones of vengeauree why he did not stop chasing the mules when he told him to; and coming within reach, cudgelled him furiously with the brand, burning and bruising the wagoner's head and face, and attering a volley of profamity. And this was usurped authority on the part of the General, as he had no rightful authority over the man or mule. Our informant has been in Mexico and seen the General, nearly every day for the last two years, and says this conduct was nothing unusual—that he is very fond of chastising with his own hands any one who may in any manner have incurred his displeasure.

CONSISTENCY.

The Boston Daily Advertiser, before Gen. Taylor's nomination, held this language:

'We do not conceive it to be of any use to disguise, what we have every reason to believe is the fact, that the news of this nomination will be far from gratifying TO A GREAT MAJORITY of the whigs of Massachusetts.

It cannot be imagined that we mean any disrependent of Massachusetts have not regarded, AND CANNOT NOW REGARD HIM, as possessed of the office to which he is nominated, in point of talents, derived from education, experience, or any near a small fire. The General in great wrath went

Now, this corresponds with what might be expected frem a man educated in tyranny. A slave-holder can be nothing else than a tyrant. To suppose him a humane and merciful man would be a 1847, adopted a resolution containing these contradiction in terms. Gen. Taylor has been in perfect antagonism to his race ever since his birth. The slavehelder and the slave are in a constant ate of war. One warring upon the rights of the other and in turn guarding against an insurrection to their tyranny. All the General has ever done, to their tyranny. All the General has ever done, aside from tyrannizing over his human property. has been in the camp, studying the most scientific nethod of slaughtering his fellow men. As a slave helder he has been peculiarly successful, having become the owner of some 300 human beings, and is now said to be increasing his number with great Mexicans and Indians. He has no opinions on any other questions of the day. These, then, are his qualifications for the Presidency. Let the people examine his qualifications and decide whether they are such as should place a man in the Presidency. are such as should place a man in the Presidential chair of this 'Model Republic.' He is the imperchair of this Model Republic. The is the imper-sonification of the spirit of slavery, war, and caste. His nomination is the last expiring effort of the With the present canvass the success of this diabolical power will end. The spirit of Freedom is animating anew the true hearts of the Republic. No slaveholder will again rereive the nomination of any national party.

From the Roxbury Gazette.

OLD ZACK.

We spent a day or two at West Point on our re urn from Buffalo, and besides indulging in the ngreeable and salutary delights which cluster upon and around that remantic and charming spot, we gathered a few very choice anecdotes of that cel-with the principles and views of policy which have ebrated peace man, pictist, and abolitionist, Zachary Taylor. It would, no doubt, be quite edifying to the editors of the Salem Register, Worcester Æto the editors of the Salem Register, Worcester Ægis, &c., to spend a little time with those who KNOW something about old Zack. The 'Second Washington' of the Salem editors, ministers and religionists, is quite a different character from the rough, vulgar, miserly, profane, passionate, ignorant, brutal, bloody, blood-hound, slave-driving Londing the state of the same control of the same contr isiana sugar-planter of the army. We shall now refer to but one single characteristic. Some strolling parson has endeavored, in the columns of a Worcester paper, to white wash old Zack for the express benefit of the puritanists of New England. Nothing so much excites the astonishment and laughter of those who know old Zack, as this bold and bare-faced attempt at imposition. Before the battles of the Rio Grande, General Taylor was chiefly distinguished throughout the army for the extent, extravagence and variety of his oaths. His extent, extravagence and variety of his oaths. His faculties seemed to be largely employed in inventing new forms and modes of profamity. By reason of custon, and a rough, brutish nature, he prefers the liabits and manners of the camp to the amenities and refinements of civilized lite. Like a berbarian, he middle himself new decisions. a berbarian, he prides himself upon sleeping on the ground, and feeding upon the coarsest food. He is slovenly in his habits, and although the wealthiest man in the army, his miserly disposition and course tastes impel him to forego all the comforts and some of the decencies of civilization. But he exribits his genius in the science of profanity. old enstormery forms having become stale, he invents new modes of expression, and often startles his hearers with unheard-of combinations of oaths. 'Give 'em hell, danm 'em?' may be regarded as one of his mildest expressions. He is in the conone of his mildest expressions. He is in the constant liabit of pouring forth volumes of oaths and imprecations, that are absolutely frightful and alarming to the hearer. We have obtained these facts from persons who are familiar with the life and character of the 'Second Washington,

From the N. Y. Evening Post. THE CHALICE RETURNED.

One of the prettiest exhibitions in the late gan at Washington is to see General Houston of as voting with the free States to exclude slavery from Oregon,-the extreme South uniting with the extreme North, to pull down, extirpate and exshathe treasonable designs of the great Carolina Nullifier.

The annexation of Texas was the crowning act of Mr. Calhoun's pro-slavery policy. He had nearly plunged the republic in civil war in 1832. He d for fifteen years stimulated the passions and excited the jealousies of one portion of against the other. He had written to Mr. King his preposterous propagandist letter, going to she how cotton was the only interest and slavery t slavery the only institution worth protecting, but all their achievements were nothing compared to the annex-ation of Texas—and when, on that eventful night, (auspicions in that it saw the last hours of Mr. Tyler's reign,) Mr. Calboun consummated the fraud and committed his government to that branch of the appexation resolutions which it had been strennously given out should not be adopted; on that morning of the 4th of March, 1845, we can easily inagine the exultation of the Secretary of State, and the triumphal satisfaction with which he must and the triumphat same self—'I have perpetitated, have exclaimed to thimself—'I have perpetitated, have exclaimed to thimself—'I have perpetitated, have exclaimed to thimself—'I have perpetitated, have exclaimed to the collection of the must have done; and the opponents of the dom in Europe, and laboring for the extension of slavery in America.

Statesman—A man who never held a civil office, the does hold 290 slaves.

great the change! See how good is wrought out of evil. The chalice is returned to the giver. Texas—Texas herself votes to exclude slavery from Or-egon—and Mr. Calhoun, the great Mr. Calhoun, baffled in his dearest plans—routed by his own agents—defeated by his own instruments, run home to Carolina to tell of his defeat, like a whimpering school-boy, detected in offence, but just began to say, 'it was all along of General Houston

Mr. Benton has conducted himself with his usual sagacity, and General Houston has given proofs of courage and prudence, and enlarged views of the various interests of the Union, which, if Mr. Calperhaps, ere now have clutched the sceptre so long the object of the day-dreams of his restless and ious spirit.

FREE Sort.—It is considered pretty well settled that not a single town in Worcester County can elect Taylor Representatives. We firmly believe the same may be said of Bristol. If there is a town in this County, in which a Taylor man or a Cass man can be chosen, we do not know where it is to be found.—[Bristol Co. Democrat.

From the A. S. Standard.

LETTER FROM SAMUEL BROOKE.

hension of the facts of the case, and I wish to make the correction.

As chairman of the Committee on finance I did make a report to the Convention at the Morning Session of the last day's meeting. The Secretary made a minute of the amount reported, but omitted it in copying the record.

members of the Committee to make a further effort.

Now, this corresponds with what might be exents, derived from education, experience, or any The whig legislature of Massachusetts, in April

The war is a crime, and all who have par-taken in its well-fought fields have aided in its per-

Maine—one of the 14 who voted against supplies of men and money for the war—a delegate to the 'great national slaughter-house at Philadelphia,' and now a warm advocate of Gen. Taylor—soon after the battles of Pala Alto and Resaca de la Palnm, addressed a letter to the editor of the Nati al Intelligencer, in which occurs this passage:

of the Charleston Mercury, defining his position, which the Mercury says is 'the one of all others which we wish to see him occupy.' The Mercury in the meanwhile a strong supporter of the nominations of Cass and Butler. Mr. Calhoun writes, under date of Fort Hill, Sept. 1:—

There is, I think, but little excitement as to the Presidential question in this quarter. I fear it is not the case with you. I see, after all the pains I have taken to be distinctly understood as to my position, I have not escaped misconstruction, which I attribute to party zeal. If my friends, on both sides, would regard me as taking no part between the two candidates, and as standing on inde-

> J. C. CALHOUN. Yours truly.

From the Christian Reformer. MOB AT HARWICH

We have just returned from a genuine anti-slavery meeting, one of that terrible kind of gatherings which arouses the demon of Pro-Slavery from his nest, behind the church walls and under the is droppings of the sanctuary, and causes as fierce a growing among the church wolves, as Putnam caused in the den which he entered in order to drag from its enclosure the savage beast consulted together as to the proper course to be pursued, in order to preserve the flock from these weekly, if not oftener, depredations. They deter-mined to beard the lion in his den, and appointed a meeting on Sunday for the accomplished The this purpose. The meeting commenced a few days derous mob, led on by two pious brethren in the Lord; n Mr. Snow, Presbyterian, and a Mr. Phillips, a Baptist with other gentlemen rowdies.

A MEXICAN GIRL IN AMERICAN SLA-VERY.

We find in the New-Orleans papers a report of a case which occurred before the Fifth District Court of that city. It is rather stange, If the girl was free and white, why was not the defendant punished for holding her as a slave? * Elizabeth M. Dutte M. A. Vers The published. beth M. Potts vs. M. A. Voss. The petitioner claimed her freedom on the ground that she was free and white, that she was of Mexican origin, and had no African blood in her veins; that she was unjustly held as a slave. A witness testified that she knew plaintiff from infancy; knew her in Richmond, Va. where she was be mistaken in her identity; plaintiff is about sixteen years of age; was acquainted with plain tiff's mother, and she was not of colored blood that it was generally understood among her friends that she was of Mexican or Indian origin, and that her father was white, and an American citizen. The Court decreed her free.

From the Hamilton Reflector A NEW SOUTHERN DICTIONARY. Compromise-Taking the whole.
Concession-Glorifying slavery as a 'sacred' in-

itution. Harmony-Keeping still when kicked.

Patriolism-Voting for a Southern slaveholder o Northern slave.
Freedom-The right to extend slavery. Chivalry-Manifesting a disposition to play

but who does hold 290 slaves.

Constitution—A rusted weather cock, always pointing South. racy-Allowing 250,000 slaveholders to

the nation.

Religion—A belief in the infallibility of John C. Humbug-'All men are created free and equal.'

-One who is not inclined to let us Hunker-One of our non-resident slaves who ever rebels under the severest infliction of the

THE SOUTHERN CASDIDATE -A writer in the Charleston News says:- Our position is, that both Northern parties, as parties, are unsound and noreliable upon the great question of Southerrights. It behaves us to say, however, that this last vote (upon the compromise on the Oregon bill) shows where the Southern Whigs are to be found—they are with the South, and for it.

The safety of the South is in her own union. Seeing and knowing this, how can the men of the South doubt whether a Northern man or a South-ern man should be President for the next four

THE LIBERATOR. BOSTON, SEPTEMBER 22, 1848.

THE AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSION. ERS.

this city, last week, as we informed our readers that it would, and the character of its procedings fully answered to the prophecy, or the opinion which we then expressed concerning them. This great Rep; resentative Body of the Congregational Churches of America, has not withdrawn its few concerning to the congregational Churches of the same state of mind as the control of the congregation of the congre America, has not withdrawn its former endorsement of the Christian character of Slavery; but, on the withdraw them if they were only spread upon the record, contrary, it has renewed it. Its action when stripped so that he should have them to show on his return home.

The Rev. Joel Parker, D. D., now of Philadelphia, foritual Fathers have decked it, amounts simply to this, -that the Board does not regard the act of holding human beings as property, as essentially sinful, or sufficient cause, in itself, for exclusion from the Christian church. The abuses of the institution, to be sure, it regards with all proper horror, and would have discipline exercised towards them; but the relation of master to slave, is not only not necessarily sinful, it is often innocent, and may be beneficent and virtuous. What more do Slavery and Slaveholders ask? Who defends the abuses of Slavery? What can any Slaveholder desire more than the admission that his ownership of his equal brethren is not necessarily a violation of fundamental mo rality and rudimental Christianity? Grant him

these premises, and be will draw logical conclusions

enough to answer all his purposes.

What slaveholders most desire and need is respect tability for their system, or, at least, for themselves acting under it. They have the slaves and the wealth, and the personal and political power which the holding of slaves implies under our institutions. But besides these, they want the recognition of their Republican and Christian character. The first of these is conceded by all political parties that act with them peace is at last restored to this Zion, and that henceforth in national organizations; and, indeed, by all acting whenever, to use the words of the Special Report of the with them under the existing Constitution, in a na- Prudential Committee, God is pleased hopefully to retional character. The last is secured by the baptism. the invitation to it to sit at the communion table Church,' there will be no objection made on the part of with them, and even to mount their pulpits and break their new-organized brethren in Christ, to sitting down unto them the Bread of Life. The A. B. C. F. M. at the communion table with them. is composed of the flower of the chiefest sect of the Free States. Its leading clergymen and most eminent laymen. Governors, Chancellors and Judges, constitute the close corporation in whose hands is lodged all the legislative and executive power, while any friend of Missions by a pecuniary contribution may be constituted an Honorary and Advisory mem-ber. Its Corporate Members are one hundred and eighty, and its Honoraries five or six thousand in number. This mere statement sufficiently expresses the weight which the embodied opinion of such an assembly must have upon the public mind when expressed, pro or con, upon such a matter as Slavery. Its business is to send the Gospel to the uttermost parts of the earth, and to bring all Mankind to the knowledge of Christian truth. It is generally supposed, of course, that its members know what Christian truth is, and what it is that constitutes the Christian character. When it refuses, therefore, to include slaveholding in the catalogue of mala in se, and slaveholders in the list of transgressors who are to be cast out unless they confess and forsake their sins, they Christianize the one, and fraternize, or 'fellowship,' with the other. It is all either can reasonably

It is an observable and a significant fact, that for years Slavery has obtruded itself, in spite of all efforts to be rid of it, into the most prominent place at the Annual Meetings of the Board. This year, nearly the whole of the time devoted to the discussion of business, apart from the raising of funds, was consumed by this insatiable intruder. The grisly spectre again took its seat at the head of the board, and would be seen and heard of all men. The occasion of its apparition was on this wise: The Missionaries to the Cherokees and Choctaws having been accustomed to admit slaveholders to the Church, and hav-ing employed the labor of slaves in their households

At the Free Soil Convention held at Dedham, on Tuesday, 19th instant, for the Eighth Congressional and boarding-schools, and even having purchased District, the Hon. Horace Mann received a unaniand held slaves, (for their own good, of course,) a mous nomination for re-election. This result, howstir was made about it several years ago, which has ever, was not attained without some difficulty, on had the effect of making the Annual Meeting a sort account of the position in which Mr. Mann bad of Anti-Slavery Debating Society ever since. As placed himself by his letter to his constituents, giv- a life so valuable and so dear is to be given yet the change in the public mind, wrought by the agi- ing reasons why he should decline taking any decidtation of the Anti-Slavery Societies, was too great ed part in the pending Presidential contest. The of disturbance, the grand aim has always been to putting him in nomination, without any distinct put off the evil day when the Board would have to pledge of his opinions and intentions in the matter take decided ground in the premises. Last year pos- of voting for Taylor, relying upon their own personal itive information was promised at this meeting, as knowledge of his dispositions, of his private declaraone of the Secretaries was to be sent on an errand of tions to themselves, and of the inferences to be drawn investigation. But though the ambassador was re- from his Speech at Washington this summer. These turned, and though the exact state of things was ful- they considered equivalent to a pledge that he would ly developed, the Board was no nearer definite action in no case vote for Taylor, and that his public conthan before. Besides the Report of Mr. Treat, set. duct would be in accordance with the Buffalo platting forth the facts just stated, letters from the Mis- form. onaries themselves, giving their sense of the matter, Another portion of the Convention were of opinwere in the case, as well as the reply of the Pruden- ion that it was inconsistent with the plan of strict

tial Committee. tles, of slavery. Still, they admitted that a distinc- pole. ing, pointed out cases in which it was innocent and Newton, and others, substantially on the ground that even laudable to hold slaves, and disclaimed the idea it would endanger his acceptance of the nomination, that slaveholding was a necessary bar to church- while it would be impossible to prevent many Free membership. It was only a circumstance which Soil men from voting for him, when nominated (as ahould excite inquiry as to the character of the ap- he undoubtedly would be) by the Taylor party, who plicant,-a prime facie case of sin, which might be would thus help to swell a Taylor triumph. rebutted by explanatory evidence. The Committee position, however, was finally withdrawn, and the of the Board, with Mr. Frelinghuysen at its head, to amendment of Mr. Bird passed with a single negawhich these reports and letters were referred, re- tive. The platform being thus erected, and strength ported that, inasmuch as the answer of the Missiona- ened by a resolution vigorously denouncing a ries to the reply was not yet received, all action in anothematising any Massachusetts member the premises should be deferred until the next An- should vote for Taylor in the Honse, should the elecnual Meeting! One would have thought that the tion come there, Mr. Mann was nominated by acclaletters themselves were sufficient evidence of the mation. The party thus saved itself from a case of character and qualifications of the Missionaries, and singular self-stultification and deglutition of its own that the only reply the Board needed to make was words. For what could be more preposterous than the withdrawal of their credentials as its ambassa- for a party of the prefensions and professions of that dors. By continuing them in its service, after such of Free Soil, to be voting for a man, of whose opin an exposition of doctrine and practice, it necessarily admitted both to be evangelically Christian It placed itself in the same condemnation with

ess of the last day. The only fight that was made was by President Blanchard of some Illimais College, who proposed resolutions embodying the idea that slaveholding

from the Church; but without proposing any immediate or definite action. These resolutions, after debate, were rejected without scarcely a dissenting voice. But they were afterwards reconsidered, and the fact of their being offered, reciting them, ordered to be entered on the minutes, chiefly through the influence of the elder Dr. Beecher, who declared that it would be almost fatal to the influence of the Board in the West, should it appear

merly of N. Orleans, and afterwards of the Tabernacle (!), was the only one that came up fairly and handsomely to the defence of Slavery. He condemned the tone the Secretaries' communication to the Missionaries, as too Anti-Slavery, and maintained (in effect, not literally) that the possession of slaves, far from being prima facie evidence of sin, was prima facie evidence of holiness. The whole matter was finally passed over to the next Annual Meeting. . One thing was observable, that the low and tin

ing ground taken by the Secretaries in their Report, seems to have given entire satisfaction to the dissatisfied parties who originally called for action. The Rev. Mr. Lovejoy, the Editor of the Emancipator, expressed his high gratification, and entire contentment with a docu-ment which contained no condemnation of Slavery as a malum in se, but only of its incidental abuses, and refused to declare the robber of his brother's body and soul unfit for the fellowship of the Church of Christ. In this opinion the Rev. Jonathan Curtis, of N. H., con curred. Dr. Edward Beecher, the famous organizer of guilt out of sin, with an ironical sneer, congratulated these gentlemen for assenting at this late day to doctrines which be had been covered with obloquy by them, new the hearts of Slaveholding Indians, and, upon givbestowed upon Slavery by the great national sects; by ing credible evidence of piety, they are received into the

But the moral support given by the Board to Slavery, reaches far beyond this petty matter of Slaveholding Indians. Representing a large section of the Religious community, it is the medium through which the sympathies of the evangelically elect flow to the Heathen-to the perishing millions who are daily going down to eternal destruction, for the want of Gospel privileges. But for the Heathen in their own country, kept Heathen by their own countrymen, who are enabled to do this wickedness through their own political consent and support, they have no pity and no missionaries. The domestic nstitutions of Ceylon and Hindostan, they are willing to attack. They respect those of their own Gospel-favored land. It is distance that lends enchantment to their view of Heathendom. The diameter of the earth is needed for a conductor of their sympathies. Their regard for the unconverted is great in the geographical ratio of the distances they are removed from them. What conclusion can be drawn from all this but the true one, that Slaveholding is not regarded by this great Body of American Piety, as a relation essentially and morally wrong? That it is regarded as one consistent with 'vital piety' and a regenerated estate? And can Slavery derive any fuller recognition? These men either do not perceive that Heathenism in the form of the Sum of all Villanies is a proper object for Christian labor; or, knowing it, refuse to extend a helping hand to their neighbor that has fallen among thieves by their own wayside, because of their own participation in the crime. In either case, they are condemned as unfit to be the Evangelizers of the World. We trust that their increasing debt and crippled means may be a sign that this fruth is being more and more fully understood -Q.

NOMINATION OF MR. MANN.

At the Free Soil Convention held at Dedham, on

organization adopted at the State Convention, and The letters of the Missionaries were in the true with true policy, to accept the opinions of a canditrain of slaveholding insolence. If they had lived date upon trust. It seemed to them that it was too in the parish of J. C. Calhoun, instead of among much like the course of the Taylor party, who reoutlying Indians, these gentlemen could not have vin- quire their patients to swallow their nauseous bolus dicated the character of the Peculiar Institution with upon the credit of the quacks that prescribe it. It more unction. Of course they thought it a grievous was denied that an inference adverse to the support wrong,' and all that; but they could find no prohibi- of Taylor could be drawn from the character of Mr. tion of it by Christ, and they did find a recognition Mann's Washington Speech, any more than from and regulation of it by the Apostles. Were they to the Anti-Slavery Speeches of Messrs. Hudson, Ashbe wise above what was written? They had admit- mun, Winthrop, and other Taylor men. The opinted slaveholders to the Mission churches, and they ion that Mr. Mann's claims were strengthened, or would again, and if the Board chose to withhold its his position maintained, by any thing in his letter to recuniary aid, why it might. The churches were his constituents, was controverted; inasmoch as he Congregational churches, and independent of all ex- made the interests of education in Massachusetts ternal control, and would regulate their own affairs. paramount to those of Free Soil and Northern Still, they hoped the Board would continue its aid, Rights, and inasmuch as he had already departed and remember that it was a question of a slavehold- from the neutrality he claimed by attacking in his ing gospel, or of no gospel at all, that was at issue, sheech opinions held by the Democratic portion of cide accordingly. Of course, we only give his constituents as Secretary of Education. An the substance of the documents, in plain English, amendment to the Resolutions embodying the subdivested of cant and circumlocution. The Pruden-stance of the Buffalo platform, consisting of the tial Committee, in reply, humbly ventured to dissent words of the Boston Resolution pledging the party from the Lord Brethren as to the implied sanction to nominate no man not believed to be friendly to of Christ, and the express recognition of the Apos- their organization, was moved by Mr. Bird of Waltion was to be made between slavery and slavehold- This was opposed by the Hon. William Jackson, of

ions it had no authentic account, and laboring in the dark for the elevation of the candidate of their enemies, who might, for all they knew, and without had faith to them, use his power to cut their own

throats ! As it now stands, if Mr. Mann accepts this nomine tion, it is with the platform accompanying it. I will amount to uniting himself to the Free Soil par was, in the opinion of the Board, inconsistent with the christian character, and should be a cause of exclusion onistic nominations, (if he attempt doing so) will be

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a curious political puzzle. It will be as difficult, one would think, as for an equestrian to ride two horses at once, which are going in opposite directions! ! would seem as if he must decline one or the other, or else put himself into the position of Gen. Taylor, and allow any body to vote for him who will take him upon credit. We heartily wish Mr. Manna happy and honorable issue out of these political office. tions, such an one as will advance his fame and

THE YOUNG ABOLITIONISTS.

The Young Abolitionists, or Conversations on SIs. very,' is the title of a neat volume of 130 pages, from the pen of Mrs. J. Elizabeth Jones, of the Ohio Ba Its object is to present the facts and arguments of the Anti-Slavery Cause in an attractive and as. derstandable shape for the use of children. This is done in the form of conversations between an Anti-Slavery-mother and her little boy and girl. And is is extremely well done. The conversations are natural, and the topics are clearly and ably presented and enforced. The conversational form into which the matter is thrown takes away from it the didactic formality of a set treatise, and yet it embodies the substance of Anti-Slavery doctrine and discipline, in a perspicuous manner. Mrs. Jones's idea is one comewhat new, as applied to Anti-Slavery truth; but it is a valuable and judicious one, and is well carried out. All the various aspects of the cause are presented, and made obvious to the understanding of the young; and children of a larger growth would do well to review their experience in this well-arranged Compend. All who are acquainted with the character or the writings of Mrs. Jones need not be told that her doctrine is of the most thorough and orthodox school of Anti-Slavery, and that her style is simple, eloquent and energetic. The Anti-Slavery public is under obligations to her for this supply of a deficiency in their children's books; and we hope every abolition household will soon be supplied with a copy. It is published at the A. S. Office, 21 Cornhill, where it is for sale; and, we presume, it will be to be had of the agents at the various Con ventions and other Anti-Slavery meetings .- a.

A NOVEL CORRESPONDENCE.

The last week's North Star gives us the first of a series of letters addressed by Frederick Douglass to his old master Thomas Auld. It is written in his best manuer, and contains a great deal of wholesome matter for the prayerful consideration of the old psalm-singing woman-flogger. We fancy it is the first time that a slaveholder ever heard so much truth from a chattel personal. If he be a sensible man, he will see in this letter the handwriting on the wall of his Babylon. When a Slave has given the proof which this letter, in connexion with Mr. Douglass's whole course, contains of energy of character and force of intellect, the idea cannot be far distant that there must be other Douglasses on plantations and in households, and that the time must come when their right to exert their powers can no longer be controlled. We should really like to be present, invisibly, in the pious bousehold of that devout classleader, when he first reads this saucy epistle. We hope he won't relieve himself by giving his remaining niggers a vicarious larrupping for the sins of this one that had excaped from him. It would be as sensible as many things the slaveholders do, and quite as humane. But what an idea does it give one of Sla very, to realize that the writer of the letter was once the property of the man to whom it is addressed? And he a Christian and a Democrat! The letter will be found on our first page .- Q.

ILLNESS OF MR. PHILLIPS.

Many of our readers are aware of the severe and dangerous illness which has recently threatened the life of Wendell Phillips; and all will be rejoiced to hear that its violence is abated and his condition now considered safe, if no unfortunate change takes place. He was spending the summer at the house of Loring Moody, when he was seized with the epidemic dysentery, which has been so fatal along that coast and in other places, this season. Fo ten days or a fortnight his case was of the most critical kind and his danger most imminent.

Nothing but the most assideous care which strong affection only can produce could have saved him Such care he had, and by its means, we trust that longer to the hearts of his friends and to the hopes of humanity .- q.

SAMERE WILLISTON, of Humpshire county, a successful mapufacturer and liberal contributor to vari ous good objects, addressed the following letter to the American Foreign Missionary Board, lately in session in this city. It is instructive to see this comparatively humble and unlearned man pointing out to that assembly of reverend and honorable digni taries their duty to the heathen of their own had. It would not have been endured, doubtless, but for the fact that the writer is a rich man .- N.

EASTHAMPTON, Sept. 12, 1818. REV. R. ANDERSON, D. D. My Dean Sin, —I very much regret that pressing duties elsewhere, prevent my meeting with the Board at the present time, and sharing in the cares and conneils of its annual meeting. An which will come up for consideration, I suppose the report of Mr. Treat, of his visut to the Cherokee and the constant and the characteristics. Choctaw missions, will be one. I have great confidence that the wisdom and piety of the Board will end it to take such action, as shall seem best cal lated to advance the cause of our Savior among ! lated to advance the cause of our Savior among those Indians, and elsewhere. Yet I am willing to share the responsibility with my brethren, of any just measures for the removal of so great an evil as slavery. I am satisfied that the time is come when measures should for taken to separate shavery from the cause of Christ in this country. The particular shape the question will take before the Board, I cannot of course know; but I think at least that the public ourse know; but I think at least that the public should understand that no more slaveholders will be received into our mission churches, with the consentant approbation of the Board, and that we do not consider slaveholding, as practised in this age, to be consistent with a credible profession of religion. May I beg you to communicate this to the Beatd, with my sincer regret, at being compelled to deny my-sell the pleasure of meeting and misgling my sell the pleasure of meeting and misgling my prayers and sympathies with theirs on the

Praying that Christ's presence may sustain and nide the Board in its high and holy work.

I remain, dear brother, yours, in the best of SAMUEL WILLISTON.

The Hon. John P. Hatz will please scerpt ur thanks for two valuable documents recently received from him, viz: Messages of the President with other documents on the Mexican War, and the Treaty between the United States and Mexico, with

WHAT GEN. TAYLOR NEVER DID. We take the following summary of Gen. Teg-ler's no-deeds from the Boston Atlas.

Gen. Taylor never chewed tobacco-never drank any ruin-never smoked a segar-never owed any man a cent-never was sued-never sued any man himself—never was dunned—never dunned any body never lost a battle, and never surrendered.

Without stopping to enquire how many of these no-deeds are fictions, and half of them, at least, are such, we are inclined to try our hand at extending the list. Here goes:

the list. Here goes:

Gen. Taylor never voted in his life—never was vated for—never held a civil office—never pledged himself to carry out Whig principles—never utered a word in behalf of human freedom—never emancipated one of the three hundred men, women and children, held by him in brutal bondage—never eavinced the first qualification for any civil office—never distinguished himself but in a war for the extension of slavery—never fought a battle for the right—never declined to battle for the wrong—and never showed the least fear of God or regard for man.

DEAR GAR Our Wh toeracy, ar Act in Ire Russell on septennial ! for the tim bers know ed the mai and very v care very near, and t popular top make in sp efforts. T representat carry forwa which appe It should to suppress ple-the Ir starvation, power of lo without car the utter in

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have great we I have no de LETTER FROM EDWARD SEARCH. Losnos, July 25th, 1848.

DEAR GARRISON :-Our Whig Ministry, I should rather say our aris tocracy, are again suspending the Habeas Corpus Act in Ireland. It was proposed by Lord John Russell on Saturday. It will be carried: for with a septennial Parliament in its first year, the Ministry the time being is always paramount ;-the mem bers know that the public, which has been christen ed the many-headed monster, is an ever-changing and very variable and forgetful monater; and they care very little about it until a dissolution draws near, and then a few of them talk a little only upon popular topics. The fact is, that with us institution have grown over the people, and have not been made for or by them. What progress we make, we make in spite of our institutions, by social and moral efforts. The propagandists here have to push our representatives, so-called upwards, and have to shoul der all their inertia ahead, as well as to instruct and earry forward the public mind as to those things which appear to be good and true.

It should be remembered, that though it is right to suppress civil war and violence, yet that the people-the Irish people in particular-are in a state of starvation, and the necessity for taking the despotie power of locking up any man the government choose, thout cause assigned end without trial, only proven the utter incapacity of those who have had the government in their hands to discharge the duty of governors. The cry on the part of the aristocracy has ever been, submission, first, but they never think of emedies after; while all is quiet, with them, and for them, all is well, and it is most unfortunate that the gastric juice which gnaws and destroys the comm alty, does not also work upon the vitals of the landocracy and aristocracy. The evils of Ireland are, the appropriation of the land in perpetuity, an alien church with the law of primogeniture and entail, and a priesthood of their own, teaching them the merit of poverty and of mental prostration. For the alien church, the law of primogeniture and entail, it is quite clear the aristocracy are responsible, for they have lad at all times in this country the law-making power and the administration of the law; and they have the tithes of the kingdom in their gift, the patronage of the army and navy, and the ordnance for their sons, and the colonies, also; all maintained out of the people's pucket. It is, then, the system of ent and the laws which makes the aristocracy become the great incubi upon the shoulders of this people, and upon the Irish in particular, and which, fortunately for your States, you were enabled to throw off; and which our other colonies and our East India possessions will ultimately throw off. So far as the aristocracy of this country are concerned, its people will be made perfect through suffering ;the aristocracy may be considered as the old man of the mountain upon the shoulders of Sinbad, and the semedy must be the same in result, though I trust

Notwithstanding all this, it is pleasing to see the social progress that is making, and the rapid increase of mind in Europe. I am disposed to think that we have, in England, wasted too much of our time upon political efforts which have always an acerbity of spirit connected with them; not so, necessarily, with social efforts. In these we seek to win men to our views, we teach and endeavor to persuade; but in politics we have to wrestle against the powers that be-we combat and insist, and the spirit induced is

Almost every question of science and morals now upon the tapis, the lecturer is superseding the Priest. Your friend Emerson has just been doing good service, in putting before the world new thoughts, and old ones too in clearer aspects; he spent two days with a son-in-law of mine at Leicester, and we at Muswell Hill were all sorry that the shortness of his stay in London prevented our making his further acquaintance.

I get a good many American newspapers; fortunately for you Americans the diffusion of knowedge is not stamped. Our paper is stamped, -it is stamped again as a newspaper, which prevents the poor from buying daily newspapers, and then, as I recently mentioned, the further injustice is inflicted upon the poor man, making him carry the rich man's paper o his residence gratio, for it is carried free by the Post Office. The surplus product, therefore, of the Post Office is by so much diminished, and that diminution has to be made up in extra taxes, cessaries of life.

The Government in England have obtained verdicts of sedition against some violent poor men who have preached chartism and traternity, and proposed to prove their brotherly love by arms and violence, and they are now suffering imprisonment, great numters of them, for doing so. It is amazing the inju ry to the cause of progress these men have done by using wrong means to accomplish right ends: that is, if the ends they avowed were the ends they intended. No rovolution has ever been accomplished in England by the lower classes unless aided by the classes above them. The Physical Force Chartists, the O'Connerites, as they may be termed, are amongst those classes. The middle classes have presented themselves very generally to be sworn as special constables to preserve the peace against these Chartists, and the result was that the poor men soon found that they were powerless for good, and those who advised them to seek improvement by violence are now in jail, sentenced to imprisonment after trials by fairly chosen juries. All this proves the increase of knowedge amongst the middle classes,that they know that peaceable ends are only to be obtained by peaceable means. It is not, you may be assured, that the middle classes are indifferent to reform, but that they know that bloodshed is not the way to righteons ends.

Mr. Hume's first motion for a further reform, was supported by a far greater number than any first moyet been supported by; and if France does but sustain her Republic, we shall secure a far more rapid progress in the next ten years than we have done in

The organization of the Labor question has alarmed the middle classes here and in France. It is the important question of the day, and being launched, it rill now float down the stream of discussion, and by degrees its just limits will be understood and fixed. It is opening up a new page in Social Economy. 1 have often urged in your columns that Economists have considered Political Economy hitherto as the science of the production of wealth, and they have considered how to produce it without equally con sidering the laws which regulate or which ought to regulate distribution The science ought to be called Moral Economy, or the science of Human Happiness. Hitherto the means instead of the end, have been most thought about.

John Stuart Mill has just issued a work, 'The Principles of Political Economy,' in which he embraces a variety of topics which hitherto have hardly been thought of, and never dwelt upon in treatises on this subject, and in vol. 2, chap. 7, on the probable futurity of the laboring class, he shews that the theory of dependence and protection (the feudal system) i no longer applicable to the condition of society, and opens up considerations upon the functions of Government and the general principles of taxation, and treats of the law and custom of primogeniture and entail other matters, which, coming from one recog-Bized, and justly recognized, as a teacher having authority, will, on account of the liberality of his views, and the soundness and force of his reasoning, have great weight with the world.

I have no doubt a cheap edition will be issued it EDWARD SEARCH.

LETTER FROM HENRY C. WRIGHT. JEFFERSON, OHIO, Sept. 6, 1848.

DEAR GARRISON : I am in the Court House in the town of Jeffers the home of Joshua R. Giddings, the man, who, of people. 1 am in an Anti-Slavery meeting. J. R. Giddings is speaking to the following Resolu-

Resolved, That Petitions be prepared and signed, and forwarded to the next Congress, asking that the Federal Government be separated from all support of Domestic Slavery; by declaring all places and gress, FREE; by declaring every man FREE who formances devoid of humanity, and having nothing to sets foot upon such territory; by refusing to employ slaves to perform any labor for the United States; by conducted as appropriately in a theatre as in a church. refusing to employ any slaveholders to fill any offi- That the priesthood are its principal actors, learning ces under the Federal Government; and by every other means necessary to accomplish the end.

lowing petitions have been presented and adopted, and will be and ought to be widely circulated:

PETITION TOUCHING PLACES AND TERRITORY UNDER THE EXCLUSIVE JURISDICTION OF CONGRESS.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

We, the surscribers, inhabitants of the State of Ohio, respectfully pray that Congress will take such measures as will separate the Federal Govsuch measures as will separate the Federal Government from all support of domestic slavery, declaring all forts, arsenals, navy yards, and other places under the exclusive jurisdiction of Congress, FREE; and prohibiting the re-enslavement of any person who shall hereafter set foot upon the territory or place, thus within the exclusive jurisdiction of the Federal Government.

PETITION TOUCHING APPOINTING SLAVE-HOLDERS TO OFFICES UNDER THE FED. ERAL GOVERNMENT.

To the Senate of the United States.

We, the subscribers, inhabitants of the State of Ohio, respectfully pray that your honorable body will separate the Federal Government from all support of domestic slavery; by rejecting the nomination of slaveholders for appointments in the execu-tive cabinet, or for foreign missions, or for post-masters, or for offices in the army or may, or for other stations which come within the power of

To the Senute and House of Representatives of the United States:

ment from all support of domestic slavery; by pro-hibiting the employment of slaves by the Federal Government, within the public buildings and

3. Resolved, That we are Government, within the public buildings and grounds, the navy-yards, or in erecting any fort or vinced of the vitality, truth, and justice of the prinarsenal, or for any other labors to be done or per- ciples embodied in the platform of the American Anformed for the United States.'

are starcs. All who constitute the federal govern- our integrity, but calm and serene, trusting in God ment, employ slaves to do their work, and pay the and the omajortence of right, we will still bravely price of their labor to their kidnappers. If Hope unfurl our banner to the breeze, inscribed on every Slatter has a hundred slaves in Washington, he may side, Union with Freedom, Union with Justice, hire them to Congress and get one dollar twenty-five BUT NO USION WITH SLAVERY NOR SLAVEHOLDERS. cents per day for the service of each, and the slaves 4. Resolved, That the iron indifference of the are driven to their labor by slave-drivers in the em. great body of the American Church to the cause of ploy of the United States, and Hope Slatter admits Liberty, while every other department of society is free laborers in Boston, and pays them \$1,25 per and its utter recklessness to the condition, the wants, day, and this one man does the same amount of labor or the happiness of mankind. for which the United States pays \$3,75 to Hope Slat- 5. Resolved, That if Nero could fiddle while Rome ter for the labor of his slaves in the national capital; was burning, our American clergy, with a more aut thus the people pay \$2,50 premium for slave labor. the people of the North pay a premium upon slave-labor. First the North gives to slaveholders politi-and almost one of the sacraments of the Church. cal powers in the government, in proportion to the number of their slaves; then it pays \$3.75 for the same amount of labor for which they pay their own lars per annum, and having the nation's ear one day free laborers in the North only \$1,25. How beautifully the confederacy of the North with Southern ence than any other, if not all other classes together,

general welfare'! Then most all the lucrative and honorable offices tending and sanctifying it; 40,000 such ministers are in the government are held and ever have been held a heavier woe on a people, than all the plagues of by slaveholders. Then, again, the non-slave States have allowed their man-stealing allies to kidnap men, women and children in the places and territories over demption from so disastrous a curse. which they hold exclusive jurisdiction. Thus the North has ever shated the expense, the danger, and the foul injustice of holding one sixth of the population in slavery.

How long shall this be? NO UNION WITH To the Editor of Liberator : SLAVEHOLDERS, say the Disunionists. No I notice a few remarks in the Liberator on an arunion with SLAVERY, says the Free Soil party. ticle in the Christian Examiner, on the Republic Let them now come up to the work, and carry out of Liberia. Not being a professed vindication of the their doctrine, of separating the government from Colonization Society, nor entering into any personal the support of slavery. See if they can cut loose controversies, it confines itself as far as possible to from SLAVERY, while they hold on to their alliance the question directly involved in that experimentwith slaveholders. They will separate from slavery, certainly one of the most interesting of all that conbut form an alliance with the slaveholder 'to estab-lish justice and secure liberty'! They cut loose from theft, but receive to their political embrace the ments published by responsible men, and files of Lithief.' Well, let them go to work in earnest to petition Congress to cut them loose from slavery, in the above named way, and they must soon come to the ly, personal conversation and correspondence with ground of Disunion. I prefer to ask for the forma. several persons who have been in Liberia for contion of a non-slaveholding confederacy at once, yet I siderable periods, and have had a good deal to do will sign petitions for the above purpose. The sin- with its affairs. So that I have heard both sides. cere and honest Free Soil friends will go to work so far as there are two; and have all along made with the above petitions and flood Congress next whatever qualification seemed to be required by all session. Joshua R. Giddings is holding meetings I had seen, with the single exception of Dr. Bacon's for the Free Soil party. The Taylor Whigs are statements. sending Thomas Corwin round into Giddings's Dis- As I do not wish to state anything at second hand trict to promote the interests of their Blood-hound as to a person's character or reliability as a witness. I candidate. Giddings thinks we are rushing to the will only say that as soon as I received the first inpoint of a non-slaveholding confederacy in one way or another. His opinion is that it will come by a speedy abolition of slavery, rather than by the dissolution of the present Union. He, and all others, who look for the desired result in that way, will be disappointed, for when did tyranny let go its hold willingly? A non-slave confederacy will be formed, but only upon the ruins of the present one.

H. C. WRIGHT.

ESSEX COUNTY A. S. SOCIETY.

ciety was held in Lyceum Hall, Lynn, commencing 'there was more or less smuggling of slavers' goods, on Saturday evening, September 9, at 7 o'clock.

called to order by Eliza J. Kenny of Salem, one of and under cover;' so that 'no transaction of the the Vice-Presidents. The minutes of the last meet- kind could be traced out and proved.' The admining were read, and introductory remarks offered by istration at that time was wanting in vigor; but we Brown, voted, that a committee of five be appointed authority, to deny that the colony as such was ever by the Chair to bring forward resolutions.

of Abington, James N. Buffum of Lynn, Lucy Stone was the violent breaking up of a slave factory on of West Brookfield, and Samuel Brooke of Ohio.

Buffum, and Mrs. Redlon.

SUNDAY MORNING. Met according to adjournment, Eliza J. Kenny in

the chair. A song.

Resolved, That the church of Christ, like its A few remarks only on the above seem called for

Head, has never held a slave-has never apologized for slavery-has never known a slaveholder as one of its members-has never stopped its ear to the cry of the poor-has never received the plunder of the poor with which to spread the gospel, circulate the all others in our political world, deserves the affection, the respect and confidence of the American has never held within its embrace dumb dogs which will not bark against the wrongs which crush humanity ;-therefore, the American Church, which perpetrates all these enormous crimes, is not th Church of Christ, but the synagogue of Satan. Samuel Brooke of Ohio presented the following

esolution, which was accepted :-

Resolved, That the American religion doe on and sustain slavery-that it is a religion of per do with our moral obligations, and which may be to perform at the theological institutions as playactor at their rehearsals, and that it is our duty to abolish In secondance with the above resolution, the folpractical righteousness.

Remarks by W. W. Brown, John S. Jacobs, and Addison Davis.

Adjourned to meet at 2 o'clock, P. M AFTERNOON SESSION.

The meeting was opened by singing an very song. Redlon, Perry Newhall, Rev. Mr. Redlon, Mr. Tut-

tle, and Addison Davis.

Adjourned to 7 o'clock.

Met according to adjournment The Secretary being absent, Mr. James Babcock Salem was elected Secretary pro tem. Discus sion continued by James N. Buffum, T. Clarkson Cummings, P. Pillsbury, G. Bradburn, Addison Da vis, and W. W. Brown. A mobocratic spirit was requently manifested during the evening.

Parker Pillsbury presented the following resolu tions, which were adopted :-

1. Resolved. That if voting under the Constitu tion of the United States be an immorality, and to take or hold office be a crime, while that instrument is consecrated to the service or support of slavery, God, it must inevitably follow, that no political par-PETITION TOUCHING THE EMPLOYMENT of SLAVES BY THE FEDERAL GOVERN. Union, is worthy the countenance, or can receive the support of upright and honest men.

2. Resolved, Therefore, That while we hono the motives and intentions of many in the Free Soil We, the subscribers, inhabitants of the State of Party, we still deplore the blindness which induces Ohio, respectfully pray that your honoroble body their continuance in the voluntary support, and conwill take measures to separate the Federal Governstant re-creation of a slaveholding, slave-trading, and

ti-Slavery Society, and no rage of old political It is not probably known, generally, that the la-borers of the United States Government, in the navy-yards, the forts, and public buildings and works, in the District of Columbia, and in the South generally, threats of power, shall shake our purpose, or move

that one free laborer in the North will do as much in heaving as with earthquakes, by the mighty agitation, a day as three slaves. So the government employs affords new evidence of the depravity of that body,

limated barbarism, can amuse themselves and their Thus it is that slaveholders have managed to make deluded followers with ingenious homilies on Infant

6. Resolved, That 40,000 such ministers, in country, supported at an expense of 20,000,000 dolslave-breeders establishes justice and promotes the slavery in a single year, and instead of doing it, ex-Egypt combined; and any revolution unbaptized in blood, would not be too high a price to pay for re-

Adjourned, sine die. ELIZA J. KENNY; President.

ROTH BUSFUM, Secretary.

formation of his articles, I took every means in my power to ascertain their truth. So far from not noticing them at all, I was at considerable pains and some expense, after the article was in type, to procure the insertion of the following note, which bodies the judgment I was able to form. Your correspondent will find it at the foot of p. 191.

· It was during the season of comparative neglect (from 1830 to 1840) and while the colony was in its owest condition of prosperity and morals, that sas picion rested on some of the colonists, of connivance A quarterly meeting of the Essex Co. A. S. So- at the slave-trade of the vicinity. It may be true that selling of tobacco, etc.,' to them in defiance of the In the absence of the President, the meeting was colonial law, but it was 'all carried on clandestinely N. Buffum of Lynn. On motion of Wm. W. feel authorized, from private assurances of the highest The following were appointed said committee, to wit: Parker Pillsbury of Concord, N. H., Lewis Ford ment. Its most questionable proceeding, indeed, the coast, about the year 1829, in which the head of The meeting was occupied by remarks by Packer the establishment was killed. As to charges on in Pillsbury, Loring Moody, T. Clarkson Cummings, dividuals, some of them of the most aggravated nature, it is enough to say that they involve a question of veracity between the parties, which will prob-Moved to adjourn to 10 o'clock, A. M., to-morrow. ably be determined (if it has not been already) before a different tribunal."

The 'ex small tracts' on the coast, where 'the raffic flouristees as of old,' are mentioned by Pres. Roberts for the sake of orging the necessity of purchasing them at mon as possible, so as to rid the vi-

from us. J. H. A. writes as if we had not read the Note which he copies. We did read it; but so far from finding in it any allusion to Dr. Bacon's recent and very particular charges against the Colo ny and its principal officers, we did not suspect it of any such allusion; and we think that most readers

would fail of perceiving anything of the kind.

J. H. A. himself says, above, 'I have all along made whatever qualification seemed required by all I had seen, with the single exception of Dr. Bacon's statements.' This is the identical thing we object to; and it is the only thing in our remarks of particular consequence. We sought to draw attention to the fact that no notice had been taken of Dr. Bacon's statements and charges; and we still believe that it would puzzle any reader to detect such a no

country; and it seems that the colony has no power to prevent it! Its power, then, must be very small indeed to affect the slave trade any where else! Nor is this a very weighty argument against the colony, when the fleets and forces of Great Britain have been unable to break up, or indeed prevent from greatly increasing, this diabolical trade. The market must be destroyed; then the trade will cease. Extinguish the demand, and there will be no more supply. But the demand, and there will be no more supply. But since so much boasting has been uttered of what the Liberian colony was going to do to cripple and destroy the slave trade, it is proper to show how desti-tute of validity, in fact as well as in the nature of the case, all such pretences must be, and to let the publie see the essential unfairness, not to say hypocrisy of the managers of the colony .- N.

IF Wm. Coe, having removed from Medfield to Worcester, Mass., wishes all communications to be addressed to him at the latter place.

CORRECTION. An error occurred in printing the name of the President of the Harwich Conventio (first page of last Liberator) which we much regret; t should have been ZEBINA H. SMALL

Earthquake.—A shock of an earthquake was very rensibly feld in New York on Friday evening, be-tween ten and 11 o'clock. A communication in the Journal of Commerce says there were two shocks on Brooklyn Heights, at 45 minutes past ten o'clock. The atmosphere was serene and tranquil at the time. The shock was felt on Staten Island severely, up the Hudson as far as Yonkers, at White Plains, and in Andson as far as Yonkers, at White Plains some parts of Connecticut, Writers state that the effect will be to put an end to the late severe droughts, and the Commercial expresses the opinion, founded upon natural causes, that a change of weather is ap-proaching, and that probably within twenty-four hours the drought will be broken up, and will be followed by tremulous rain or a violent storm—either of which will be grateful to the parched earth. [Bos-

Wondrous Change.—The Albany Argus, which has said so many goodthings for Mr. Van Buren, now calls him 'Van the traitor'—'the Kinderhook candidate,' and sneers at the ticket as a 'cabbage and codfish dish.' Mr. Van Buren says that he has changed none of his principles, but the Argus has evidently changed some of its opinions. [Courier

Sentinel says, that a company of gentlemen from Boston are now at work near Grand Menan, with an face, where he is enabled to remain one hour, or

quent number of 'he paper, had the following curious correction—' The notice of a suicide is to be corrected so far as to say that the event took place not in Copenick, but in Potsdam, that it was not a lady's maid but a page, not from disappointed love, but on account of debt, and also that the party did not shoot,

The Ronge Movement in Germany .- A letter from The Honge Movement in Germany.—A water from Vienna states that Dr. Herschberger, who has stepped into the shoes of Ronge, has been stripped of his gown. He was formerly an army chaplain, and is said to be a man of some energy.

The Chartist .- Amongst the articles seized at the London Chartist club-rooms were missiles of a dia-bolical character, filled with gunpowder, nails, pieces of iron,&c., and so fitted with a fusee as to explode in

Bequests.—We learn that the late John D Williams, in his last will and testament, made the following bequests: To the Society for the Promotion of Theological Education, at Cambridge, the estate corner of Ann and She and Leather streets; to the Boston Asylum and FArm School, the estates Nos. 15 and 16 Blackstone street; to the Massachusetts General Hospital, the estate Nos. 17 and 18 Blackstone street. The above named estates are valued at about 50,000 dollars.

West Indies.—The West India mail steamer Severn Bequests .- We learn that the late John D Wil

arrived at New York on Sunday, in three days from Bermuda. On the 23d of August a severe hurricane visited Antigua, which destroyed the entire place, up rooting trees, blowing down the houses, &c. It was also felt at St. Thomas, but with little damage; and at Nassau, N. P., it was felt with considerable severity, and, it is supposed, passed through all the West India Islands.

Yucatan .- Advices from Campeachy to 27th ult state that the whites have been everywhere suc-cessful throughout the peninsula, and Yucatan has been remaited to Mexico. Mexico has offered a full

oish Stave Islands. A correspondent of the ork Herald, at Havana, gives the following ent of the population of that island:

In Porto Rico the population of slaves is much smaller, so that they stand no chance in an insurrection. It was very different in Hayti. There the blacks were three or four to one.

In Jamaica the planters are greatly dissatisfied with the abolition of slavery, and many of them, it is said, are in favor of annexation to the United States, with a view to the restoration of slavery. This is what Mr. Hannegan referred to, no doubt, when he spoke of annexing Cuba and Jamaica, at the Baltimore Convention:

The West India Harricane .that it would puzzle any reader to detect such a notice.

But those 'six small tracts' on the coast, where the slave traffic 'flourishes as of old'; lot us look at that fact. Those tracts, we understand, are not within the jurisdiction of the Liberian colony, and so we stated in our previous remarks. But if the slave traffic 'flourishes' at those places, slaves must be continually transported there through the Liberian country; and it seems that the colony has no power

The Kentucky Slave Stampede.—The Maysville Eagle makes the following notice of the slave trial progressing in Bracken county, Kentucky:

The grand jury found a true bill against seven of the slaves in Bracken county, for the late outrage committed there. One bill for conspiracy, insurrection and rebellion, and one for shooting with intent to kill. Upon the first, a jury was obtained on Tanasday, and the trial is now progressing. Two Tuesday, and the trial is now progressing. Two negroes occupied nearly five hours in testifying, since which half a dozen white men have testified in relation to the resistance and firing by the company of negroes, upon the white men who attempted to take them up as runaway slaves.

Prince Metternich.—The domains of Plass and Konigswart, the Prince Metternich, have been sei-zed by the State.

TREASURER'S REPORT

Of Money received from July 30 to Aug. 31, 1848.

Of Money received from only 55 Collections by Parker Pillsbury: At Stoneham \$8 25, Reading 2 50, Glouces-ter 7 88, Annisquam 1 03, Plymouth 8 65, Duxbury 2 78, Plympton 3, Kingston 8 50, of Geo. 1. Peterson 1, Mrs. Torrey, Abington, 25c. \$44 84 Collections by S. May, Jr.

Collections by S. May, Jr.
At Lawrence, balance over expenses of ann.
meeting, 4 46; at Blackstone Convention,
5 37, from W. L. Garrison 1,
From James Eddy, New York, to redeem

pledge, From Female A. S. Society at Centreville, From D. Gregg, Esq , Dedham, From Royal Southwick, Lowell, 3, of R. H. Ober do, I,
Collections and contributions at Lynn Pic Nic, 40 00
Daniel Hinckley, Barnstable,
5 00 Collectle

Collections by Lucy Stone: At Uxbridge 4, Waterford 65c, Melville 1 55, Uphan 1 61, Richard Clapp, Dorchester, to redeem pledge, 20 00

SAMUEL PHILBRICK, Treasurer Mass. A. S. Society.

MORE HOME TESTIMONY.

No. 48 Union St , Boston, April 18, 1846. Mr. Seth W. Fowle- Sir: A sense of gratitude t Mr. Selh w. rowie- Sir: A sense of gratitude to you, and of duty to the public, prompts me to make the following statement, which, if of any service to you, is entirely at your disposal. It may have the effect to indnessome other sufferers to make a trial of your invaluable medicine, which I can truly say, feet.

Metoncholy Accident.—On Sunday, the 20th inst., a small boat containing six persons, while in Haverstraw Bay, nearly opposite the residence of J. P. Cruger, Esq., was accidentally upset, and three of the number, a woman and two men, were drowned. They were first perceived by William Vredenburg, who very promptly hurried to the assistance of the surviving three, whom he found clinging to the keel of the boat in an exhausted state. All credit is due of the boat in an exhausted state. All credit is due of the boat in an exhausted state. All credit is due of the boat in an exhausted state. All credit is due of the boat in an exhausted state. All credit is due of the boat in an exhausted state. All credit is due of the obat in an exhausted state. All credit is due of the unfortunate individuals. [Peekskill (N. Y.) Republican.

Pens made out of bones are now in use in England, and sell at the rate of fifty for twenty cents. They are pronounced to be as flexible as the quill, and far more durable.

Errors of the Press.—A recent Prussian paper antered the press.—A recent Prussian paper antered to improve daily; and the same physician who land taken, and told me to continue the use of it; since which time I have to continue the use of it; since which time I have to continue the use of it; since which time I have to continue the use of it; since which time I have to continue the use of it; since which time I have to continue the use of it; since which time I have to continue the use of it; since which time I have to continue the use of it; since which time I have to continue the use of it; since which time I have to continue the use of it; since which time I have to continue the use of it; since which time I have to continue the use of it; since which time I have to continue the use of it; since which time I have to continue the use of it; since which time I have to continue the use of it; and the time I have to continue the use of it; and the time I have to continue the use of it; and time I have to continue the I am now recovered, and gaining strength every day MARY ROWE.

We can cheerfully testify to the truth of the above statement, Mrs. Rowe having been an inmate of family for some months past.

None genuine unless signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper. For sale by SETH W. FOWLE, 138 Washing. ton street, Boston, and by Druggists generally in the United States and British Provinces.

FIFTEENTH

NATIONAL ANTI-SLAVERY BAZAAR.

principles, the work were done. Until enough no-bility of spirit can be awakened in the land to make the elergyman, the farmer, the lawyer, the mechan-ic, the merchant and the politician willing to re-nounce their hopes of worldly success, and see their respective careers of individual advancement closed up, apparently forever, by their allegiance to Freedom;—to make the women of the land feel themselves disgraced by their indifference to such a cause as this;—to make the Christians and the citizens of the land willing to bear the suffering and odium con-sequent upon an adherence to right against law and custom;—until this can be accomplished, the South-ern slaveholders are upheld in their sin by the powpardon to the Indians, on condition of their ceasing hostilities. Mexico is to pay Yucatan \$140,000.

Resolving Heals to Boots.—We yesterday examinate the state of the hearts and continuous to the hearts and continuous

been reminise to Mexico. Mexico has othered a full pardon to the Indians, on condition of their ceasing hostilities. Mexico is to pay Yucatan \$140,000.

Revolving Heels to Bools.—We yesterday examined a beautiful boot, made by Robt. T. Harman, to which he has attached what is called the Revolving Heel, an invention of his own, for which he is about to take out a patent. The heel is put on by means of a screw, and can be taken off or put on by a single turn of the hand. A great many persons usually wear one side of the heels off in a lew days, and thus, although as good as new, make them set useled to take place of the one which is gone, so that the boot soon again sets evenly, as well as easily on the foot. It appears to us to be an excellent invention.—[Balt. Clipper.

What a Gentleman may do, and what he may not do.—He may carry a brace of partridges, but not a leg of mutton. He may be seen in the omnibus box at the opera, but not on the box of an omnibus. He may be seen in a stall itside one. He may do such that the copera but not on the box of an omnibus box at the opera, but not on the box of an omnibus. He may be seen in a stall itside one. He may do such that the controlling influence for good through the interval of the controlling influence for good throughout that take or carry coppers. He may rice a horse as a jockey, but he mustn't ask rice for soup. He may pay his debits of honor, but he need not trouble himsell about his tradesmen's bills. He may drive a stage-coach, but mustn't tak rice for soup. He may have a been don't not be the seen of the provision of the pr

individual reform, without awaiting the gradualisms of party politics, legislative action and judicial deci-

of party politics, legislative action and judicial decision, is one of universal application.

This, therefore, is the mode of operation, which commends itself to our reason and our feelings. The agents and friends that such an association of necessite days for the same of the same y draws forth, are the ones that we wish to sustain The periodicals that such an association employs are the ones that we wish to circulate. In the councils of such a body, where all persons have equal rights of membership, the abole collective energy and judgment are constantly in use, and the chances and means of success consequently doubled.

Hence we find it to be our duty, in preparing for the FIF I EENTH NATIONAL ANTI-SLAVERY BAZAAR to companie in FANEILL HALL.

BAZAAR, to commence in FANEUIL HALL, BOSTON, on Thursday, DECEMBER 21st, to devote the funds then raised, to soutain the AMERI-CAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY, in its sacred work of moral agitation and revolution in behalf of the enslaved; and we confidently appeal to all good hearts EVERY WHERE, in aid of so noble an enter

MARIA WESTON CHAPMAN, ANN T. G. PHILLIPS, HELEN E. GARRISON, MARY MAY, ELIZA LEE FOLLEN, ELIZA LEE FOLLEN, SARAH S. RUSSELL, LOUISA LORING, MARY YOUNG, MARY WILLEY, ANNE WARREN WESTON, MARIA LOWELL, FRANCES MARY RORBINS, LYDIA PARKER, HARRIET B. HALL, CATHARINE SARGENT. CATHARANE SARGENT,
SARAH B. SHAW,
MARY G. CHAPMAN,
CAROLINE WESTON,
SUSAN C. CABOT,
HENRIETTA SARGENT,
HANNAH TUFTS,
ELIZA F. MERIAM,
CAROLINE F. WILLIAMS,
EVELINA S. A. SMITH,
SARAH H. SOUTHWICK,
ANN R. BRAMHALL. ANN R. BRAMHALL, HARRIET T. WHITE, ABBY FRANCIS, ABBY SOUTHWICK. HARRIET M. JACKSON.

Friends in England, Scotland, and Ireland are requested to address their contributions as usual, to MARIA W. CHAPA AN, care of A. W. Weson, 21 Contributions and letters from the American

and Contributions and letters from the American side of the Atlantic, hitherto addressed to M. W. Chapman, may be addressed to ANNE W. WES

All persons desiring the privilege of co-operating with us in this joyful and holy work, are informed that the pecuniary value of donations of money and materials is doubled to the cause, through the means of the Bazaar, by the care, skill, and ingenuity which are entrusted with their management. Supplies for the refreshment table are par-ularly desired.

Friends of the cause aware of the advantages accruing to it from The Liberty Bell, are requested to forward their donations and articles immediately, or as soon as convenient.

ONE HUNDRED CONVENTIONS. THE EASTERN SERIES will be continued as fol-

DOVER, (N. H.) Wednesday and Thursday, September 20 and 21

ROCHESTER, (N. H.) Saturday and Sunday, September 23 and 24.

PORTLAND, Me. Tuesday and Wednesday, Sept. 26 and 27.

BATH, Me. Saturday and Sunday, Sept. 30 and Oct. 1. The above Conventions will be attended by Panker Pillsbury of N. Hampshire, WM. W. Brown a fugitive from slavery, and Lucy Stone of Brookfield, Mass., in accordance with the Resolution of the New England A. S. Convention. Samuel May, Jr. will attend at Dover and Portland. Samuel Resolution of Chic. BROOKE of Ohio, agent for the Liberator and Anti-Slavery Standard, will be present during the Series.

HINGHAM. [Quarterly Meeting of the Old Colony A. S. So

Saturday and Sunday, Sept. 30 and Oct. 1. To be attended by STEPHEN S. and ABBY K. Fos-TER, and by others hereafter to be announced.

ABINGTON. Saturday and Sunday, Oct. 7 and 8.

Names of speakers will be given nextweek.

OLD COLONY A. S. SOCIETY. quarterly meeting of this Society will be holden lingham, commencing on Saturday evening, tember 30, 1848, at 7 o'clock, and continue 30, 1848, at 7 o'clock, and continue e following Sunday, day and evening. ce to be hereafter named.) STEPHEN S. and ABBY K. Poster, probably also

We hope our friends throughout the county will be arrange matters as to be present. Let the existing opeful state of things excite us, one and all, to press yet onward in the glorious cause. An invita extended to all persons to meet with us, and tak

ELMER HEWITT, President. H. H. BRIGHAM, Secretary. South Abington, Sept. 10, 1848.

The ladies of the First I. B. Female Society, will celebrate their 10th Anniversary by an address from Mrs. William T. Raymond, (with other appropriate exercises.) on the eve of the 25th inst., in the Rev. William B. Serrington's church, Smith Court, Beland the

knap street.
Friends and the public are respectfully invited.
MRS. DAVIS, Pres. SUSAN GARRISON, Sec.

There will also be an entertainment given by the ladies in the Infant School Room, on Thursday eve, 28th inst., for a benevolent purpose. Admittance Tickets to be obtained of Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Burton, Mrs. Winters, Mrs. Jones, Miss Almond, con

THE SARRATH QUESTION. Proceedings of the Anti-Sabbath Convention, held in the Melodeon, Boston, March 23d and 24th; containing the speeches of Charles C. Burleigh, Wm. Lloyd Garrison, John W. Browne, Theodore Parker, Henry C. Wright, Lucretia Mott, Parker Pillsbury, Samuel May, Jr., and 4thn M. Spear; together with an exhibition of the spirit of the Clergy and the Religious Press. Also embodying the views of Luther, Melanethon, Tyndale, Caivin, Barclay, Dymond, Paley, and Archbishop Whately, as to the Jewish nature of the Sabbath. The whole making a very nest and compact pamphlet of 168 pages. Price, 25 cents single; five copies for one dollar; \$2,25 per dozen. Every friend of human progress should endeavor to procure a copy of this pamphlet, and to circulate it far and wide. For sale by Bela Marsh, at 25 Cornhill; and also at 21 Cornhill. Proceedings of the Anti-Sabbath Convention, held

HOME FOR REFORMERS. THE subscriber has removed to that neat, convenient, and central boarding-house, No. 21-2
CENTRAL COURT, where he will be most happy to welcome some of the Friends of Reform, at reasonable charges. He wishes his house to be the central place in Boston, where the friends of Temperance, Peace, Purity, Freedom, the Prisoner, &c. may meet together, and enjoy a comfortable and quiet home.

CENTRAL COURT opens at 238 Washington street.

Boston, June 22, 1848. THE LARGEST PAINTING IN THE WORLD, AT THE MASONIC TEMPLE, TREMONT ST.

HUTCHINGS'S

Grand Classical Panorama OF THE SEAS AND SHORES OF THE MEDITERRANEAN. Executed from drawings made by A. Hewins, during his voyages in the Mediterranean, and his travels in Spain, France and

Mediterranean, and his travers in opens, italy.

Open every evening at 7, commencing at 8 o'clock,—also Wednesday and Saturday afternoons.

Tickets 50 cents, to be had at the door from 10 to
12, A. M., and from 7 to 9, P. M. Children under
12 years, half price.

Liberal arrangements made with schools, and
parties from the country.

Copyright of the Panorama secured according to
law. For particulars, see bills and descriptive
amphlets.

THE YOUNG ABOLITIONISTS. This interesting work-from the pen of Elizabeth Jones of Ohio-is for sale at this office. Price,

The foes of freedom prate of liberty, An honor'd servant of th' insulted North With shame and sorrow saw a female slave Burst wildly from her gloomy prison forth,

Life's chiefest boon, her liberty, to save. Her savage master's voice behind her rang, But liberty, dear liberty, is sweet; Forward to 'scape the dread pursuit she sprang, The dastard crowd prevented her retreat.

All hope was lost, her fainting heart was crush'd. And yet she would not live to live a slave. But desp'rate in the living stream she rush'd, Resolv'd on freedom-freedom or the grave

There the oppressor's hateful voice no more Strikes on thine ear more dread than death to the There the detested tyrant's power is o'er, The chains are broke-the hunted slave is free

All-seeing beaven ! did thy searching eye Behold the slave to death in terror driv'n; Like Abel's blood, her wrongs to heaven will cry; Does justice sleep-is there no hope from heav's There broke no thunder when the deed was done,

No 'venging lightning scath'd the guilty clime !

The earthquake slumber'd-carth sent forth no great Yet heaven beheld, and will avenge the crime. This guilty nation yet will rue the day. When in the despot hand she placed the rod;

The equal justice of the impartial God. The sordid Jews their Moloch idol rais'd, Revil'd the prophets who foretold their doom; Revell'd in crime till Salem's temple blaz'd, And guilty Judah found a bloody tomb.

No prayers can change, no supplications stay

Columbia ! read your sentence in their fate, If crimes like this to heaven for vengeance call-Justice will lift her sword,-or soon or late Will rengeance on this guilty nation fall.

F. M. ADLINGTON, Weymouth.

. TEMPLES NOT MADE WITH HANDS. 'Tis not in temples made with hands, The great Creator dwells; But on the mountain's top he standr, And in the lowly dells; Wherever fervent prayer is heard, He stands, recording every word ; In dell, on mountain, every where, He never fails to answer prayer.

Yes-in the poor man's lowly stall, And in the pris'oners' cells, And in the rich man's lordly hall, The great Creator dwells: Where two or three are joined in prayer, His Audience Hall, his House is there. Wherever prays the child of grace. Is his peculiar dwelling-place.

Think you that temples built of stone, And blessed by priestly hand, Are more peculiarly His own, More reverence demand? Go to thy closet. Shut the door, And all thy mercies ponder o'er, Thine all-pervading God is there; He loves to answer secret prayer.

The Temple thy Creater owns, That temple is the heart; No towering pile of costly stones, Nor any work of art. The cloud-capped spire, that points on high, May draw the lightning from the sky; But 'tis the humble, modest flower, That drinks in the refreshing shower;

And, in return for favors given,

Some cling to Prelate's surplice strings,-We how to no created things : One God we worship : one alone ! Earth is His footstool-Heaven His throne

It breathes its fragrance back to heaven.

From the Blackstone Chronicle. FREE SOIL.

Ay! fetter his limbs with your rusty chains, That clank at his every motion, And bear him away from his native plains, To your home across the ocean : And think the mind of the kidnapped black Turns never across the ocean back.

Ay? take his wife and little ones, too; Tear the cords of affection asunder, And never repent of the deeds you do,-'Tis a negro's heart you plander! For who wouldn't torture, tear and rack The wretched heart of the trembling black !

Drive him about In the sun-hurnt field. His deep wounds all festered and sore, And then thank God for the crop it yields, Drenched in the black man's gore ! And believe He smiles to see you back And bruise the flesh of the suffering black ! Strain now his sinews as much as they'll bear,

His strong muscles make the most of, For the hope has dawn'd in his breast to share The freedom you proudly boast of, His sinews and nerves are, -if need be, -as strong To wield the sword, as yours the thong.

Beware the time when that chain shall break. That galls the flesh and the spirit, When the yoke is thrown from the bended neck, That is chafed too much to bear it! There's a God above that looks with a frown To see how low you have trodden him down! ELLA

Millville, August, 1848.

From the Journal of Commerce. OVER THE FERRY .- From Uhland. Once, in years long past and buried, O'er the water I was ferried : Here, on castle, rock and river,

Fall the evening shade as ever. And beside me, in the wherry, Two dear friends then crossed the ferry : One, a grave and thoughtful brother-Strong in youth and hope the other.

One toiled on, with Faith before him, And the grave closed peaceful o'er him; While his comrade, bold, free-hearted, In the battle-strife departed.

Thus when through the past I wander, And its happy days would ponder-Must I miss loved friends and cherished. Who by death's fell hand have perished. This is friendship ne'er deceiving-Soul and soul together cleaving;

Happy were those spirit-greetings, Happy still our spirit-meetings. Take, then, Boatman, thrice I owe thee, Here this coin t offer to thee: For unseen, with me thus carried,

Two bright spirits thou hast ferried.

REFORMATORY.

From the Boston Investigator.

FATE OF REFORMERS.

Mr. Entron:

The discoveres and propounders of statility and investigation and eight and the present time, with contempt, and itself their statements by undirected against their persons a storm of persocution. The fate of Galiko will ever live in the public as labeled and only instances raised against their persons a storm of persocution. The fate of Galiko will ever live in the public as labeled and only instances raised against their persons a storm of persocution. The fate of Galiko will ever live in the public as labeled and the laws and the laws of the present the story of scientific discovery as a monument of ecclesianted higher and the laws of the present time, with contempt, and that the corporate persons a storm of persocution. The fate of Galiko will ever live in the public as labeled and the laws of the persons a storm of persocution. Who will second the motion? Where are the women that know wherlers at the corporate persons a storm of persocution. The fate of Galiko will ever live in the public as labeled and the laws are the story of scientific discovery as a monument of ecclesianted higher and the laws are the story of the story of scientific discovery as a monument of ecclesianted higher and the laws are the story of t enlightened reader as inappropriate or unimportant from an English work:—

' Previous to the discovery of the benefits result 'Previous to the discovery of the benefits resulting from the application of the ligature, surgeons were in the habit of applying hot irons and boiling pitch to the stumps of amputated limbs to stop the bleeding. In the sixteenth century, however, Ambrose Pare, principal physician of Francis I, discovered the applicability of the ligature to the stanching of blood, and successfully reduced the discovery to practice. What reward did this distinguished man receive from the hands of his professional brethren? Of course he was regarded as a benefactor of his race, was praised and honored by his professional contemporaries, and his discovery a benefactor of his race, was praised and honored by his professional contemporaries, and his discovery hailed by mankind as a glorious benefaction. No! he was hooted and howled at by the Faculty of Physic; the ligature was condemned as a pernici us appliance, and boiling pitch and hot irons continued long after to be the means resorted to by surgeons to stop the effusion of blood in cases of amputation. Luckily the discoverer found in his sovereign an individual penetrating enough to peramputation. Liestly the discoverer found in his sovereign an individual penetrating enough to perceive his merit, and powerfol enough to protect him against the malignity of his adversaries. Thus do we perceive that the inventor of this surgical appliance was persecuted and ridiculed by the Faculty of Physic; yet his invention has turned out to be visually houseful to the world and is now reto be vastly beneficial to the world, and is now resorted to in cases of amputation by all surgeons who understand the elements of their art.

The life of Harvey, the discoverer of the circula-tion of the blood, affords another illustration of the manner in which important scientific discoveries manner in which important scientific discoveries have been received by the public. This illustrious man was persecuted through life; his enemies styled him the circulator—a word which in its original Latin signifies vagabond or quack—and so successful were their united machinations, that he complained in a letter to one of his friends of having lost the greater part of his practice. Primirosius, Parisanus, Rioianus, and others violently opposed his opinious, and endeavored to prove by reasoning, that the facts which he had discovered were not facts, but fallacies. It is well known that his doctrine respecting the circulation of the blood was not received by any physician who was then more than forty years of age. How powerful

is prejudice!

When antimony began to be used as a medicine, its employment was regarded as a crime; the French Parliament, at the instigation of the Faculty, having passed an act rendering it penal to pre-scribe it. When the Jesuit's bark was introduced into England, it was condemned as a Popish drug—the invention of the devil, the great parent of all papiets. When Dr. Groenvelt, in 1693, discovered the curative power of cantharides in dropsy, he was committed to Newgate by warrant of the President of the College of Physicians, for prescribing cantharides internally. The most distinguished members of the College of Physicians are now proud to be humble imitators of the illustrious but ruined Groenveit. In these, as in the preceding in-stances, we may perceive the influence of preju-dice and tyranny of custom, inducing men of his standing and reputation not merely to reject the most important discoveries, but to punish their au-thors as malefactors.

Prior to the discovery of vaccination, the prac-

some of these, is yet sufficient to make us fear that most distarous consequences; the clergy descanted from their pulpits on the impiety of thus seeking to take events out of the hands of Providence, and the common people were taught to hoot at her.—
We now read in grave medical biography that the discovery was instantly hailed, and the method adopted by the principal members of that profession. Very likely they left this recorded; for whenever an invention or a project (and the same may triumph and rejoice, but that the church may triumph and rejoice, but that the church may triumph and rejoice, but that the church may the make us fear that of wages.

The Cholera—The St. Petersburg papers state that on the 4th of August there were 700 cholera patents in that city. On the 5th, 33 fresh cases, 51 cares, and 17 deaths; 613 patients remaining on the same day. There were 29 fresh cures, 64 cases and 12 deaths on the morn of the 6th; there were only 624 patients on hand.

The insertion of Grammatical form and onstruction make us fear that the wicked mounting of these churches, that the wicked may triumph and rejoice, but that the church may triumph and rejoice, but that the church may the providence, and the whore fight and the method in the find a gives to this work important advantages as a Promouncing Dictionary.

In Orthography he has a made no arbitrary changes, but where usage is various and fluctuating, he has a simed to be consistent, and to reduce to the same day. There were 29 fresh cures, 64 cares and 12 deaths on the morn of the 6th; there were only 624 patients on hand.

The Cholera—The St. Petersburg papers state that on the 4th of August there were 700 cholera patients in that city. On the 5th, 33 fresh cases, 51 cares, and 17 deaths; 613 patients remaining on the same day. There were 29 fresh cures, 64 cares and 12 deaths on the morn of the 6th; there were only 624 patients on hand.

The Cholera—The St. Petersburg papers state that on the 4th of August there were 700 cholera patients in that city. O discovery was instantly hailed, and the method adopted by the principal members of that profession. Very likely they left this recorded; for whenever an invention or a project (and the same may be said of persons) has made its way so well by itself as to establish a certain reputation, most people is the real cause of the present low state of residue to the property of the present low state of residue to the property of the present low state of residue to the present low state of the present low state of residue to the present low state of the present lo be said of persons) has made its way so well by its be said of persons) has made its way so well by its self as to establish a certain reputation, most people are sure to find out that they always patronized it from the beginning, and a happy gift of forget fulness enables many to believe their own assertion. But what said Lady Mary of the actual fact and actual f incredulity as to its success, but such an unwilling-ness to have it succeed, such an evident spirit of rancor and malignity, that she never cared to leave the

cret way, suffer from their interference. In the report of a Committee of the House of commons, in 1802, it was acknowledged that in these United Kingdoms alone not less than 45,000 s died annually of the small pox; yet when Dr. Jenner attempted to introduce the process of vaccination, he was assailed with ridicule, and subected to many petty persecutions and annoyances. Learned treatises were written against vaccination, satirical prints were published representing the husatirical prints were published representing the man visage in the act of transformation and assuming that of a cow, and Errhman, of Frankfort, endeavored to prove by quotations from Scripture and from the writings of the Fathers, that vaccination was the real Anti-Christ!! Yet Jenner lived

specting the application of science, but the foregos sufficient to prove that the mere opinion of even of those ranking high in the estimation of the world, ought not to be received as conclu-

17 'How these Christians love one another '!

MISCELLANEOUS.

Correspondence of the New York Observer.

CHURCHES IN RUINS.

In travelling through a portion of New York that formerly stood high for its Christian zeal and gospel privileges, I stopped one day in a town that had once contained about the largest and most flourished bell had ceased its chimes. The preacher no longer proclaimed the 'glad news' to sinners. A large and commodious meeting-house—a monument of better days—was closed, and time was crumbling it to the dust. I asked the cause of these things, and was told that their last minister who had preached for a number of years, had finally sued them for his back salary, and after a long, terious, and bitter lawsuit, had recovered the church property, got possession of the meeting house, which he had shut up, and was himself in the place practising law. The curse of God was evidently resting upon the place. False doctrines, and the life-giving influence of the Spirit of God had long been absent.

I passed on to another town, some ten miles distant, in an adjoining county. But 'the Spirit that worketh in the children of disobedience' was evidently here. Here had been a church celebrated for its numbers and good works; some trifling cause had rent the church assunder; another meeting-house was built, and another church was formed. Lawsuit followed lawsuit; slander, backbiting and angry feelings raged to such an extent, that it to leave the such in the lawsuit; slander, backbiting and angry feelings raged to such an extent, that it to leave the such and angry feelings raged to such an extent, that it to leave the such and angry feelings raged to such an extent, that it to law the pare that provides the pare that had been a church celebrated for its numbers and good works; some trifling cause had rent the church assunder; another meeting-house was built, and another church was formed. It is a provided that the such as a large house was built, and another church was formed. The proceedings of the National Assembly of Son and angry feelings raged to such an extent, tha

ing-honse was built, and another church was formed. Lawsuit followed lawsuit; slander, backbiring and angry feelings raged to such an extent, that it separated families and made enemies of near friends. More than \$2,000 has already been spent in lawsuits, and the bitter contention still goes on. Preaching in both churches is still kept up, but it is evidently more from a spirit of rivalry than from a spirit of Christian love. Many of the Sabbath schools that had been kept up in the town had stopped, and those at the churches were languishing. Poverty and want of time were excuses offered for not attending better to the souls of their children, though they had time to attend to lawsuits, and talk over their quarrels, and money children, though they had time to attend to lawsuits, and talk over their quarrels, and money
enough to carry them on. To such an extent
were they embittered against each other, that the
prominent members of one church had attempted
to get the prominent members of the other indicted for perjury before the last grand jury. For a
number of years the spirit of truth and peace had
seemed to have taken its departure. The curse of
the prophet seemed to be an apt emblem to represent the anger, malice, revenge, slander and envy

be a habitation of dragons and a court of owls.' Some ten miles from this I visited another church, once large, but of late years, for some reason, so thors as malefactors.

Prior to the discovery of vaccination, the practice of inoculation was found to mitigate the rigors of the small pox. Lady Mary Wortley Montagu has been inoculation practised in Turkey, and upon her own children. In consequence of this she was represented as an unnatural mother, who contention with his people about his back salary. In might continue the description of other places in arms to a man, foretelling failure and the work since that preaching is only suppressed to the preaction of the Jesuits from the Sardmian dominions, and confiscated their property for the establishment of national cated their property for the establishment of n

eyes are as a flame of fire' to see their thoughts and motives, if they are not warring against Him who 'loved the church, and gave himself for it, that he might sanctify and cleanse it with the washing of water and the word, that he might present gnity, that she never cared to leave the with them, lest it should, in some seholy and without blemish.' 'And ye that make salem a praise of the earth.' Then shall professthey shall be filled with the love of God and love for souls. And ministers shall indeed be peace makers to unite mankind together in the bonds of love, and in bringing them to God.

A GREAT MAN.

No one should desire to be a great man in public estimation, who is not prepared for great sacrifices. The great man of the public is one who encounters great abuse, great man in public estimation, who is not prepared for great sacrifices. The great man of the public is one who encounters great abuse, great malignity, and is the object of greatenty, with its attendant annoyances. When any important discovery happens to be made, and is about to be applied to practice, there is always a number of people ready to exclaim-impossible! ridiculous! absurf! &c. Thus, when it was proposed to light Loudon with gas. Wollast of the maner philosopher, said, 'You might as well attempt to light it with a slice from the moon; yet London is now lighted by gas. When the steamship that first crossed the Adlantic was on eight there her outward-bound or homeward-bound or homeward-bound or four reviews, to prove the impossibility of crossing the Atlantic by steam; and, the sheets of the review were scarcely dry from the press, when the voyage was accomplished. We might addice many other instances wherein philosophers as well as ondinary men have erred in their predictions respecting the application of science, but the forego-ing is sufficient to a condinary men have erred in their predictions respecting the application of science, but the forego-ing is sufficient to a sufficient to be a great function, who is not prepared for great sacrifice of great sacrifice of great sacrifice of some through the same state of decomposition to the sound or healty substances, sa a single under favorable influences, such as heat and moisture, that it comments against a state of decomposition to the sound or healty substances, as a single under favorable influences, such as heat and moisture, that it is a tree to decomposition to mild in a state of decomposition to mildions of bushels of grain; or the smallest particle was the induction of his predictions. The predomable faults of case. It is this law of each continuous diseases. When s

of the world, ought not to be received as conclusive evidence against a system purporting to be founded upon facts.'

From the Herkimer Freeman.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS.

Mr. Bows—I rejoice to learn by your paper that a Woman's Rights Convention has been held lately at Seneca Falls. Success to the cause in which they have enlisted! A railroad speed to the ends and thoughtless youth, whose spirit has never been disciplined by the convention to the subject.

I look forward to woman's emancipation with the most intense anxiety; I hail it us a great jubilee of the nation. Of their enslavement, like the reign of kings, we have no date of the commence.

Moral Heroism.'

A rigid system of purification threatens our city,) may arising from the cruelty and had passions of others. Naturally, violence begets violence—anger excites anger; but this ought never to be the case with those who call themselves by the name of Christ; where the response to heat and moximus grasses that are constantly generating from all localities where organic matter is exposed to heat and moximus the next intense and efficient disinfecting agents may be agreed excites anger; but this ought never to be the case with those who call themselves by the name of Christ; where drawing and those who call themselves by the name of Christ; where organic matter is exposed to heat and moximus the sent and more than that, it is our duty in the vicinity of the docks and markets. Chest are constantly generating the noxious grasses that are constantly generating the noxious grasses that are constantly generating the noxious grasses where organic matter is exposed to heat and moximus the sent and conversation. What pushes are the first in our lives and conversation. What pushes a complete neutralize the noxious grasses where organic matter is exposed to heat and moximus the vicinity in the vicinity

the prophet seemed to be an apt emblem to represent the anger, malice, revenge, slander and envy that existed here. But the cormorant and the bittern shall possess it; the owl also and the raven shall dwell in it, and he shall stretch out upon it the lime of confusion and the stones of emptiness. And thorns shall come up in her palaces, nettles and brambles in the fortresses thereof; and it shall be a habitation of dragons and a court of owls.

elaberate articles. The press is declared free, and the censorship not to be permitted.

Expulsion of the Jesuits from Savoy.—Prince Eugene of Saxony, has declared the entire expulsion of the Jesuits from the Sardinian dominions, and confiscated their property for the establishment of national

ing of water and the word, that he might present it to himself a glorious church, not having spot or wrinkle, or any such thing; but that it should he holy and without blemish.' 'And ye that make mention of the Lord, keep not silence, and give him no rest, till he establish and till he make Jerus a regime of the earth.' Then shall profess. organic matter. Wherever it occurs print a direct result of climacteric influences, a direct result of climatteric influences, it is universally in localities where large masses of vegetable and animal matter are exposed to the influences of least and moisture—circumstances favorable to their right of the prid decomposition. It is a law in organic Chemistry, that when a compound substance in a state of decay or decomposition comes in contact with a healthy substance containing the same elements, under favorable influences, such as heat and moistants.

ground. To preserve the character of greatness for a number of years is a great achievement, and the finale, under the most propitious circumstances, is a great funeral!—Presbylerian.

FORBEARANCE THE TRUEST BRAVERY.

Nothing is a greater trial to the passions of human nature than to be exposed to personal danger, arising from the cruelty and bad passions of others.

Naturally, violence begets violence—anger excites.

scarcely pay the debta.

Miss Smix's Proviso.—' Methinks,' said Miss Smix,' I should not much fancy to marry a man who smoked cigars. Still,' I look with leniency upon single men who indulge thus: because poor fellows, they think that's comfort. If I were in a marrying state (and I hope I never shall be) I should ask my admirer, would he smoke against my wishes ally, are highly satisfactory, as showing a gradual improvement in the appearance of all the crops, and belief gains ground that a large portion of the positive sill be seen that a large portion of the positive sill be seen to be seen the sould sance—with the Will-not Proviso?'

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N LINDSLEY, A. M., Professor of As. Lan. and Literature, Camperland University, Tenn.

I concur fully in the leading partions of the above recommendation—not having had time to examine all the particulars referred to.

LEVI WOODBURY, LL., D.,

Justice of the U. S. Supreme Court, Mais.

From a general and frequent reference to this Dictionary in constant use, I fully concur in the general merits of the work, and regard it as very valuable aid to science.

e aid to science.
THEO. FRELINGHUYSEN, LL. D.,
Chancellor of the University of New York.

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Note.—The most prevalent of all diseases incident to our climate,—CONSUMPTION,—may generally be traced to a slight cold. By an estimate not long since made, it appears that upwards of OSE HENDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND die annually of Polmonary Complaints. The TAKE HEED, DELAYS ARE DANGEROUS.

1908 nov19

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Jan. 24

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